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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1872. NO. 223

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Sayings of English Journals on the Treaty Question.

LONDON, May 27.—Dispatches announcing the passage of the supplemental article of the Treaty of Washington were received yesterday. The result caused American securities to open firmer with an advance. The *Times* says the action of the United States Senate is important as justifying England in her position on indirect claims. America will find it hard to uphold demands which she herself confesses are doubtful. President Grant, in consulting with the Senate before acting upon the proposition of Earl Granville, has greatly strengthened his own position. The *Telegraph* says America has proved that she prefers justice to national vanity. The love of honest dealing and mutual consideration exhibited by both England and America promises well for the future of the world. The *Standard* thinks it better to moderate its congratulations, and suspends its opinion until it knows more of what the article to be negotiated will commit England to do or pay.

Sir Stafford Northcote Makes His Assertion as to Indirect Claims.

LONDON, May 27.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to inquiries from Right Hon. Mr. Bouverie, said his speech at Exeter, in which he made an important reference to the Treaty of Washington, was correctly reported in the London journals. He repeated what he said in that speech, that he understood when at Washington the indirect claims were not to be presented. As a member of the Joint High Commission, he deemed it his duty to make a fair and earnest statement, but he declined to enter into details without notice. Mr. Bouverie then gave the requisite notice that he should again put his questions. Sir George Jenkinson, recently from North America, said it is not true that the remaining Fenian prisoners had been released as reported. Mr. Gladstone replied no, at which there was some laughter. Mr. Disraeli asked whether it was true that the American Senate had adopted the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington; whether that article had been modified: what was the nature of the modification; whether Parliament would be permitted to sanction the article, and whether the negotiations would be completed in time for the representatives of Great Britain to appear at the next meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva. Mr. Gladstone expressed regret at the premature publication of the supplemental article, and intimated that the Americans were to blame in the matter. In reply to Disraeli's inquiries, he said Her Majesty's government had been informed officially that the Senate of the United States had agreed to the new article. The amendments had been received and were under consideration by the Cabinet. The remainder of the Right Honorable gentleman's question could not be answered, because the business was unfinished. It would be premature to announce what steps would be taken by Great Britain with regard to her appearance at Geneva. The negotiations with the American government were ended. The English reply respecting the modifications of the supplemental article would be dispatched by mail, and no time would be lost in settling the matter. Mr. Horsman repeated the question when the amended article would be submitted to Parliament for approval. Mr. Gladstone declined to answer the question without notice, which was given.

Judge Keogh has unseated Nolan, elected to Parliament from Galway, on the ground of clerical combination and conspiracy amounting to ecclesiastical despotism. He will report in regard to the action of the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Galway and Clonbett.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PRAGUE, May 27.—Heavy and destructive rains have prevailed in this vicinity for the past few days. The volume of water inundated the surrounding country, and several villages and the growing crops have been swept away. A number of lives have been lost, but it is not stated exactly how many.

PARIS, May 27.—Gen. Uhlrich, who was so severely censured by the Commission on Capitulations in their report on the surrender of Strasbourg, has been retired from active service in the army.

LONDON, May 27.—The English government has pardoned a number of condemned Fenians.

The Pope rode out in his carriage yesterday, being the first public appearance in many months.

MADRID, May 27.—The Cortes reassembles to-morrow. The Republicans will join the Radicals in opposition to the Ministry. The majority of the Chambers have assumed the name of Constitutionalists.

LONDON, May 27.—Wm. Russell, eighth Duke of Bedford, nephew of Earl Russell, died to-day, sixty-four years old. Baron Datting and Bulwer, better known as Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, brother of Lord Lytton, died last night aged sixty-eight.

PARIS, May 27.—The French Derby at Long Champs was yesterday won by P. Aumont's e. h. s. Grigny, beating little Agnes second, and Condit third.

PARIS, May 27.—Miss Nellie Grant is the guest of President and Madame Thiers to-night.

The Assembly this afternoon debated the army bill. Gen. Trochu, in a vigorous speech, charged the Bonapartists with corrupting the army, and was greeted with applause from all parts of the chamber.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 27.—The steamer City of Bristol, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, May 27.—The steamers Idaho, Hammonia, Hansa and Republic have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 27, 5 P. M.—Consols, money 93⅝, account 93⅞. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90¾; 5-20s of '65, 91; 5-20s '67, 94; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, May 27.—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, May 27.—Rentes opened at 75 francs 52 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 12d.; California wheat 10s. 8d.@10s. 9d.; Milwaukee red western spring 11s 8d@12s. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 28s 9d.

The Eight-Hour Movement—New Strikes.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A mass meeting of workingmen was held in City Hall Park this afternoon, in favor of the eight-hour movement. About 1,500 persons were present. Addresses were delivered by J. Connolly, F. Marshall, McDermott, Hawkins and John Ennis, and appropriate resolutions adopted. Workmen have been sent to Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, etc., to induce co-operation. The Committee of the Eight-Hour League who have in charge the furniture trade, were in session to-day. The upholsterers report that 500 new members have joined their organization since the strike began. Mr. Kuhn has returned from a tour through the Western States, and reports that in that section the fully resolved on enforcing the eight-hour law. The piano makers struck to-day for eight hours work at the same pay they have for ten hours. The pattern makers are actively at work for the success of their movement, and form a permanent league to-night. The workmen of the Etna Iron Works have gone out.

A riot occurred in Jersey city this afternoon, between a large body of men who had struck for eight hours a day and the men who were hired to fill their places. Three men were wounded. The riot was broken up by the interference of the police. The workingmen in the furniture trade in Brooklyn held a meeting to-night in that city, and took measures to co-operate with their fellow workmen in New York in the eight hour movement.

A Young Man Killed by a Falling Tree at Marion.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MARION, IND, May 27, 1872.

Clarence Wood, a young man about seventeen years of age, was killed this afternoon by a tree falling on him, while sitting in the grove near the depot at this place. He was reading at the time of the accident.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John Glasbal, fifty years old, arrived in Erie, Pa., from Germany, on Sunday evening. He has a married sister living east of that city, but failed to find her readily, and drowned himself in a stream only nine inches deep within half a mile of his sister's house.

The Rev. John E. Robie, editor of the Buffalo *Christian Advocate*, and one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Western New York, died suddenly on Sunday at Cowlesville, of apoplexy.

John S. Hanan, one of the United States Commissioners for Maryland, died in Baltimore on Sunday night, of consumption, aged thirty-six.

Dr. A. J. Lyon, of Boston, is under $10,000 bond on a charge of causing the death by abortion of Sarah Brown, of Ketchum.

The American Peace Society held its annual meeting in Boston yesterday, Amasa Walker presiding.

The French newspapers announce the death of M. Theodore Cogniard, the dramatist, at the age of sixty-six.

It is asserted that while the officers of the chesapeake Mercury, recently returned to New York from a cruise, report the loss of only two boys, some of the crew say they lost eight boys.

Two or three jumped overboard off the coast of Brazil, and another jumped overboard while close to New York.

The constitutionality of the new jury law of New York is to be tested.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit occupied yesterday in discussing a judicial case involving the question of a limited term in the officer of Elder. An effort will be made to adjourn to-morrow night.

Heenan and Chris. O'Connor are at Fortress Monroe, looking after suitable grounds for the face O'Baldwin fight.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1872.

SENATE.

The House resolution for final adjournment June 3d went over till to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution applying the five-minute rule to the debate on the pending tariff bill. Mr. TRUMBULL objected, and it went over. It will be called up to-morrow.

Mr. CHANDLER made a report from the Committee of Conference on the steamboat bill, which, with the last letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, was ordered printed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate proceeded with the tariff and tax bill. Among the amendments agreed to were the following: Providing that the bill shall go into effect on the 1st of July, 1872, on all sluck, coal or culm, or such as will pass through a five-eighth or one-half inch screen, 4c per ton of twenty bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel. The Senate amendments relating to lumber were agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT moved to exempt pig iron and steel rails from the reduction of ten per cent. Lost, yeas 19, nays 35.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, moved to except percussion caps from the reduction. Lost.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee of Conference on the postal appropriation bill, made a report recommending that the Senate recede from the Brazilian subsidy amendment, which was agreed to. At five o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7:30.

The Steamboat Bill.

The conference on the steamboat bill reported in the Senate this morning. Corbett declined to sign the report. Conkling has indicated his opposition to the bill, and will attempt to defeat it. Chandler, however, is determined to push it through, and will move to take it up to-morrow. The two principal interests here in favor and fighting the bill are the patent right men and the inspectors. The Treasury Department, through Judge Richardson, is committed to the side of the latter.

Resignation.

Jos. W. Dwyer, Supervisor of the Northern Ohio district, has resigned, to take a position in connection with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad enterprise.

Death of a Former Slave of Washington.

Maurice Jasper, the last one of the slaves emancipated by Washington, has just died in the vicinity of Alexandria. He was sixteen years old when his former master died. His father and mother were brought directly from Africa. He lived for a long time on the tract near Mount Vernon set apart by Washington for his manumitted slaves.

Singular Disappearance.

The Department of Justice has no information of the whereabouts of Church Howe, just removed as Marshal of Wyoming territory, at cause. He left some time since, taking with him considerable government money which should have been paid into the Treasury Department long since as an unexpended balance, and did not return on the expiration of his leave of absence.

Something for the Baltimore Convention.

The Baltimore *American* this morning has the following: "Over the doors of the Baltimore Convention ought to be placed the following, emblazoned in gold by day and fire by night, which is a quotation from an article written by Greeley a short time ago: "All Democrats are not horse-thieves, but all horse-thieves are Democrats."

Congressmen at Large.

The conference on the supplementary apportionment bill have reported against the Conkling amendment, restricting the election of members at large to the Forty-third Congress. If the report is agreed to, the additional members will be seven in number, large till apportionment under the next census.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1872.

A TALK WITH THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

The Sioux Indian delegation held a council to-day with Secretary Belano, Red Cloud, Red Dog and other chiefs made speeches. The speeches of the different chiefs lasted altogether fully an hour, but the principal points were their desire to remain at peace, and a request for presents of guns, ammunition, horses, &c., and better facilities for receiving their supplies sent to the agency. When the Indians had concluded, Secretary Belano, who spoke to them, saying he was glad to welcome the chiefs and braves, and to hear that they were friendly. They were informed that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will provide for them some horses, which they will receive when they go back, and will let them have more ammunition at their agencies if they need it. They will also have some guns given them, and will be provided with some money for expenses while here. The Indians were much gratified with the remarks of Mr. Delano. They will call on the President to-morrow.

DECORATION DAY.

By order of the President, the several departments will be closed on the 30th instant to allow the employees to participate in the ceremony of decorating the graves of Union soldiers in the various cemeteries around Washington.

THE VOTE ON THE ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It has already been ascertained that the vote of the Senate adviing and consenting to the additional article to the treaty of Washington was 43 against 8. Although the President and Secretary Fish were on Saturday night made acquainted with the exact vote of the Senate, it was not until to-day they were advised of the fact. Communications were, however, previously sent to England. No official reply has yet been received, but it is believed that from distinguished parties say there is no reason to doubt that the British government will assent to the modified article.

Dwelling House Burned in Lima, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., May 27, 1872.

A frame dwelling house situated at the corner of Wayne and Main streets, owned by Samuel Collins and occupied by John Roof and family, was destroyed by fire this day at noon. The household goods were saved. The estimated loss is about $1,000; insured in the Home of Columbus for $600.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

While pork packing is one of the most important commercial interests of the country, no convention has ever been held to discuss matters which pertain to it. Such a conference, composed of the leading packers, might with advantage be held before the next season, to create a general standard for the different classes of products and for other purposes which concern that important branch of business.

It is said that never before has Florida had such an influx of Northern visitors as during the past season. It is estimated that fifteen thousand strangers have visited Jacksonville alone within the last six months.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided, in a recent case, that townships as municipal corporations are not, as has generally been supposed, liable for defective bridges or impassable highways; but that the highway commissioners of the township, with the sureties upon their official bonds, are so liable.

No more races will be run over the famous Metairie course at New Orleans. It has been turned into a ce-metairie for those whose race is already run.

Great complaint is made in England of the adulteration and false packing of American cotton. The evil is said to be increasing to such an extent as altogether to forbid the favorable interpretation of accidental invoicing or careless handling. Supposing the newspapers of the cotton producing States were to vary their attacks on the administration by occasional references to this matter.

The largest refracting telescope in the world is being constructed at Cambridgeport, Mass. The object glass which, when finished, will weigh nearly two hundred pounds, is twenty-six inches in diameter and cost $7,000 before it was polished. The instrument is for the National Observatory, and will cost $46,000.

At the recent reception given to the Emperor at Rio Janeiro, on his return from his long visit to Europe, the little bill of the gas company amounted to $150,000. This was a heavy light charge.

The law permitting intelligent citizens to serve on juries was put into practice for the first time in a New York city court a few days ago. The case was that of a notorious hotel thief, and the verdict of the jury was "guilty" —a clear proof that its members were really intelligent.

Meeting of the Polytechnic Association.

The Polytechnic Association held a regular meeting last evening in their rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets.

A discussion took place on the explosion of steam boilers, which was participated in by Messrs. Armstrong, Kirk, Alexander and Dalzell. Mr. Kirk held that out of one hundred boiler explosions, ninety-nine were caused by the boilers having been made of defective material.

The unfinished business remaining over from last evening was then taken up—being the discussion on the Railroad Tarry Table of Mr. John E. Eben.

Mr. Alexander stated he had given the matter a careful investigation, and in his opinion it was superior to those now in use. He stated that it would reduce friction to seven-tenths.

After further remarks, Mr. Kirk offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Mr. Allen for his drawings of his Locomotive Turn-Table, which, after a careful examination, we believe to be a great improvement over those now in use, and recommend the plan to the favorable consideration of all persons using such an article.

The names of several manufacturers were handed in for membership and referred.

The meeting then adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty to be Concluded To-Day

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

Fight Against the Steamboat Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1872.

The Treaty.

Sir Edward Thornton has been authorized to conclude the supplementary treaty with the State Department as soon as the formal acceptance is telegraphed by Granville. Minister Schenck has telegraphed that the slight modifications proposed will not be objected to, and expectation to-night is that the President will be able to lay the formal treaty before the Senate to-morrow.

The Tariff Bill.

In general the action of the Senate on the tariff to-day has been to sustain the Finance Committee in their amendments. Little difficulty, however, is anticipated in arranging all differences in the Conference Committee, and the calculation is to allow two full days for the consideration of the bill by the Conference.

The Steamboat Bill.

The conference on the steamboat bill reported in the Senate this morning. Corbett declined to sign the report. Conkling has indicated his opposition to the bill, and will attempt to defeat it. Chandler, however, is determined to push it through, and will move to take it up to-morrow. The two principal interests here in favor and fighting the bill are the patent right men and the inspectors. The Treasury Department, through Judge Richardson, is committed to the side of the latter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. MOORE, a substitute was adopted for the bill relating to pensions, and the bill as so amended passed. It fixed the monthly pensions for disabilities as follows: Loss or total disability of both hands, loss of sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, loss or total disability of both feet, or other total disability rendering the person utterly helpless, $40; loss of one hand or foot, or total disability of the same, $30; any other disability rendering the person unfit for manual labor, 20; loss of hearing of both ears, or any other disability not provided for, $15.

The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up. The item increasing the service and subsidy of the Brazilian mail steamship line was rejected, and the bill committed to the same committee of conference.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the rules were suspended and a resolution for adjournment *sine die* June 3d was adopted, 133 to 24.

The conference report on the postal appropriation bill was made and agreed to, the Senate having receded.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for refunding the duties paid on tea and coffee remaining in bonded warehouses or public stores on the 1st of July next. Passed.

The House adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 27.—In the Methodist Episcopal General Conference to-day, the balloting for Missionary Secretaries was resumed, and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 375; R. L. Dashiel received 236; T. M. Eddy, 204; J. M. Reid, 200. These gentlemen were declared elected. Dr. H. A. Kynett was elected Secretary of the Church Extension Society.

It was moved that the restrictions placed upon Bishop Roberts, who presides over the Liberia Conference, in Africa, be removed, and he be elevated to the full dignity of a Bishop and unlimited to his Conference. The motion went over under the rule. A colored delegate addressed the Conference on the question of Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, saying he was sorry to see in this Conference a disposition to keep colored men off committees. He then moved that the Secretary be a colored man. The election was then balloted, resulted in the choice of Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust.

Yesterday's Chapter of Accidents.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A collision at a crossing on the Jersey Central Railroad this morning at Elizabeth, between the morning New York and Philadelphia trains, caused injuries to six passengers.

The tug Epsilon exploded her boiler in East river this afternoon, killing the Captain, engineer and three others. A man on the pier was wounded. The tug had a ship in tow.

Six lives were lost by the explosion on the tug Epsilon, viz: Captain Hollinbeck, engineer Hollinbeck, a deck hand of the same name, Patrick McCormick, fireman, and two other deck hands. Another engineer, Bernard Larrie, was injured. The cook and one hand escaped unhurt. At the time of the explosion of the boiler the tug was perhaps 175 feet beyond the pier line, from which point parts were thrown a distance of 400 to 500 feet, landing on the pavement of South street. The persons known to be wounded are Captain Charles H. Mitchell, Sandy Hook pilot, both legs fractured; John Bishop, mate of the ship Seminole and a resident of Boston, compound fracture of the left arm; Oliver Anderson, Bernard Carrie, James Parsons, a resident of Brooklyn, and W. J. Reese. The boat was blown to splinters above the water, and the hull sunk at once. The largest piece yet found is the pilot's wheel, which is uninjured save by a few scratches.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 27.—A freight train ran off the track eight miles from here to-day, killing two brakemen and seriously injuring the fireman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—This morning the boiler in Troth, Gordon & Co.'s bleaching works exploded, killing one man, and fatally wounding a girl. Five other men were injured.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—By the boiler explosion Benjamin S. Evans, the engineer was killed. He had chained down the safety valve to get up steam. Augusta Schaffer, the little girl was fatally crushed; her brother, aged five years, was also badly injured. Wilson & Walker, badly scalded; John Greenleaf, severely cut; Alonzo Gordon and Mr. Troth, members of the firm, seriously injured. Large pieces of the boiler were thrown into the air, and timbers ten feet long were blown over houses and fell two squares distant.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather, with northerly winds, will prevail on Tuesday north and northwest of the Ohio Valley; clear and clearing weather, with northwesterly winds, over the Middle and South Atlantic, Middle and New England States; an area of cloudy and possibly threatening weather extend eastward from Arkansas and lower Missouri; fair weather will continue over the Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

That Troublesome Steamer, the Edgar Stuart, Heard From.

HAVANA, May 27.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba of the 18th inst. states that the steamer Edgar Stuart, the United States steamer Wyoming, and the Spanish man-of-war Borgia left Kingston on the 16th inst. The Edgar Stuart and Borgia soon parted company with the Wyoming, being faster sailors. The Borgia then entered the Bay of Santiago, but the latter, drawing but little water, steamed in among the shoals, and doubled back towards Kingston and disappeared. The Borgia then returned to Kingston, and afterwards sailed for Santiago de Cuba. The Edgar Stuart was seen five leagues from Santiago de Cuba and fired at by the gunboat Gaceta.

STATE POLITICS.

WILLIAM S. Garvin, editor of the Sharon *Press*, is urged for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention on the Democratic ticket.

Col. H. L. Richmond is now the only Republican candidate for Congress in Crawford county, Hon. S. N. Pettis having declined in his favor.

General Thomas L. Kane, of Kane, of McKean county, makes his announcement as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention in this brief and straightforward language: "I wish to be elected a delegate to the approaching Constitutional Convention. I solicit the support of my friends. Thomas L. Kane."

Frank Cowan's Paper, the new journal of Greensburg, flies the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its editorial column. If the paper meets with no better success than is likely to fall to the lot of this ticket, Mr. Cowan has made a poor investment.

High Price for a Fiddle.

[From Frank Cowan's Paper, Greensburg.]

It is not generally known that the city of Pittsburgh has a curious association with that prince of all musical instruments, the violin, *aceptice*, fiddle. It is asserted, however, as a fact that in the early part of this century no less than fifteen hundred acres of land, on which a great part of Pittsburgh now stands, were exchanged for a single violin—a Steiner. This is a most extraordinary price to be given for a fiddle—calling the land at its present value, the most "wonderful wonderful" on record, "and after that out of all whooping." This is the more startling, when it is known that Jacob Steiner, the German manufacturer of the Steiner violin, in his old age, retired to a Benedictine monastery, and lost his reason from mortification at having sold his violins too cheaply!

It is a curious fact, one well worth knowing, that the death rate in Europe is nearly double what it is in the United States, averaging yearly one out of every forty-three inhabitants, while here it is only one out of every eighty-one. Of the leading countries of Europe, France leads in its mortality, the average being one death to thirty-two people, and England appears to be the healthiest, the deaths being one to every forty-six. In the United States there is a wide range of difference. In Arkansas, for instance, the annual deaths are one to every forty-nine inhabitants, while in Oregon the rate is only one to every two hundred and nine. It appears that the North-western States average the healthiest, and the Gulf States the sickliest.

DECORATION DAY.

Further Arrangements for its Observance.

The following additional arrangements have been made for the observance of Decoration Day:

NORTH SIDE.

D. W. Riggs, Chief Marshal, announces the following:

The formation and route of procession will be as follows, to wit:

1. Sheridan Post No. 88 G. A. R., with honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, will move at 7 A. M. from their head quarters, corner Beaver avenue and Juniatta street, over the following route, to wit: Up Beaver avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, up Pennsylvania avenue to Fulton street, along Fulton to Sheffield street, along Sheffield to Bidwell street, up this well to Western avenue, along Western avenue to Irwin avenue.

2. The military will form on Ridge avenue, right resting on Irwin avenue. The second regiment of West Virginia veterans, and all civic societies will form on Irwin avenue, right resting an Ridge avenue.

3. The commanding officers will have their commands in readiness to move at eight o'clock A. M. sharp.

4. At the firing of the first gun of the salute of one hundred guns the column will move in the following order, to wit:

Chief Marshal and Aides; Allegheny City Police; Washington Infantry Cornet Band; Knapp's Battery, under command of Capt. Mcgill; Washington Infantry, under Capt. Fox; Heath Zouaves, under Capt. Barker; Avery Guards, under ——; Second West Virginia Veterans, under Captain Pentecost; Hon. A. F. Callow and the members of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny; carriages with orators and chaplains; civic societies; crippled soldiers and sailors; Masonic corget band, Sheridan Post, No. 88, G. A. R., with honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

From Ridge avenue to the Soldiers' Monument and return, along Ridge avenue to Stockton avenue, thence to Federal street, up Federal to North avenue, thence to Monterey street, up Monterey to Jackson street, up Jackson to Tremont, up Tremont to the Cemetery.

The school children, under the command of Col. D. L. Smith, with form on Ridge avenue, right resting on Palo Alto street, at eight o'clock A. M., and from thence proceed to Allendale Cemetery.

The procession will receive any wreaths, flowers, &c., which the citizens may wish to donate for the purpose of decorating the graves of our fallen comrades.

MARK THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Sheridan Post G. A. R. requests the friends of soldiers buried in Uniondale Cemetery to mark their graves before Decoration Day.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The G. A. R. will decorate the Soldier's Monument on next Wednesday afternoon. Donations of flowers and evergreens will be left at Tate & Alston's, No. 44 West Ohio street; W. L. McCormick, No. 45 South Diamond; and at P. C. Callow's, on the Mayor's office. Persons living on the line of the railroads will send their donations on Wednesday morning addressed to W. L. McCormick. All soldiers, sailors and civic societies are cordially invited to participate. They will be required to report to Decoration Day are requested to send representatives to confer with the committee of arrangement, at Mayor Cal ow's office, this evening.

AT EAST LIBERTY.

McPherson Post No. 117, G. A. R., of East Liberty, respectfully request the citizens of that vicinity to send their donations of flowers, wreaths, evergreens, etc., for use on Memorial Day. Any contributions of this kind may be sent to the hall of the Post, Brownsville building, on the evening of the 29th, if from parties living along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, they may be put on a baggage car and sent to East Liberty Station, addressed to Post 117, G. A. R.

Struck by Lightning.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning, an old lady named Mrs. Herman, residing on Mount Washington, was struck by lightning while working in her garden. The bolt struck her in the back of the neck, passing downwards, and scorching nearly the body down the left leg to the knee. The injured woman was taken up in a state of insensibility, but Dr. McCormick, who was called to attend her soon succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. Examination of the injuries showed the lightning had singed all the hair off the back of her head, as if it had been burned with a hot iron. The course of the fluid along her body was marked by scarred marks, as if a red hot poker had passed over her. The patient is thought to be in a very precarious condition, and it is said that even if she should survive, she cannot wholly recover from the effects of her injury.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Western Pennsylvania inventors, for the week ending May 21, 1872, and each bearing that date:

Washing machine; Malcolm F. McIntyre, Girard.

Coupling for rope bands; Henry Babcock, Pittsburgh.

Process and apparatus for reducing the ores of iron; Thomas S. Blair, Pittsburgh.

Manufacture of wrought iron and steel from iron sponge; Thomas S. Blair, Pittsburgh.

Iron sponge; Thomas S. Blair, Pittsburgh.

End gate for wagons; Charles W. Fallick, Beaver Falls.

Plow; John S. Hall, Pittsburgh.

Sand and gravel separating machine; Nicholas J. Keller, East Birmingham.

Sheave for wire rope; Robert Long, Scott township (Temperanceville Postoffice).

The Allegheny Caucus.

Last evening the Allegheny delegates, eleven in number, to the Legislative Convention, held a caucus in the Hall of the Republican club, for the purpose of fixing on two candidates to represent Allegheny. On the first ballot Hobson received five votes, Thompson four, Oliver Anderson, Republican who supported Clancy refused to yield, no decision could be arrived at, and the caucus adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SWINBURNE, of the Opera House Company, goes to New York this week.

THE PRESENT reason why the drinking fountains are not ready for use only would be to offend.

"ON TO READING" is now the watchword of the faithful.

THE streets got a pretty thorough and much needed washing yesterday morning.

ANOTHER cart-load of dirt will be dumped on Devil's Hollow to-morrow, and some few feet made.

THERE will be a fine bill given at Trimble's Varieties Theater this evening.

"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY" will be performed at the Opera House to-night.

PROF. ZITTERBART, leader of the orchestra at the Pittsburgh Opera House, has a benefit at that theater to-morrow night.

THE Committee of Post No. 88, G. A. R., convened last evening at the Post rooms, Diamond alley, and completed the arrangements for Decoration Day.

SATURDAY night is "ticket night" at the Pittsburgh Opera House—deserved and well patronized.

JACOB ROSS, of Allegheny, won a prize at the festival of the American Sharpshooters' Society at St. Louis yesterday.

PEOPLE are beginning to talk about the establishment of a new office in this city in regard to the city's corporate limits, and the appointment of a new inspector. Are consumers here treated any better than those in New York?

A TORNADO passed in the vicinity of Sharpsburg yesterday, prostrating trees, fences, etc., and breaking the fire alarm telegraph wires from a number of points. No damage to buildings is reported.

THE rains of yesterday were opportune and copious. The cultivated grounds are now thoroughly moistened, and there should be no further fears of drouth.

SUPERINTENDENT GRANT recommends the closing of all custom houses, revenue offices, etc., as far as the public business will permit, on Decoration day. Of course this will be done.

THE Garber brothers, ushers at the Pittsburgh Opera House, have been tendered a benefit to take place on Friday evening, the 31st inst. They are attentive and deserving.

MARSHALL'S carpenter shop, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, was struck by lightning during the storm yesterday morning. The knocking off of the chimney of one of the upper stories was the damage.

THE hail storm yesterday morning did considerable damage along the line of the Connellsville Railroad, this side of Uniontown, crushing the wheat, stripping leaves from trees, and injuring vegetation generally.

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STAR OF THE WEST ASSEMBLY No. 5, order of Pilgrim Fathers, will have their annual reception at McFarland's grove to-morrow. The managers are well known as gentlemen, and a good time is guaranteed to all who attend, the weather not interfering.

THE Rev. M. E. congregation of Bethel, responded to a call from their pastor, Rev. A. H. Norcross, in behalf of the Somerset sufferers, and subscribed sixty dollars, on last Sunday. It will be increased by the appointment of a committee to solicit further subscriptions.

NOW is the peculiar season of the year when unripe and decayed vegetables will find their way into the markets in enormous quantities, calculated to create an epidemic of small complaints. Too much care cannot be exercised by housekeepers in providing for their family.

MR. J. F. DEAN, who filled the role of "first old man" at the Pittsburgh Opera House, during the past season, has left the city for the purpose of playing a brief engagement with Mr. Joseph Proctor. Mr. Dean is a reliable, careful actor, and won for himself the esteem of our citizens. The best wishes of many friends go with him for his success in the future.

LAST evening, a branch of the County Christian Temperance Alliance was organized in the First Methodist church, Allegheny. Fifty-four persons signed the pledge and the following named gentlemen were elected Directors: Rev. D. Evans, G. G. Westfall, I. V. Cellars and Messrs. R. B. Barker, Reid, Gilmore, Brumfield, G. W. Bradley, L. H. Dick, and A. Wakefield.

THE Coroner held an adjourned inquest yesterday on the remains of Thomas Quinn, the rail who was killed on Saturday last, by the railroad collision which occurred in the West Park, Allegheny, full particulars of which have been given. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that when trains stop on the road flagmen be required to notify approaching trains.

THE Allegheny City Teachers' Association meet six the Fifth ward School House this evening at half past seven o'clock. The following is a synopsis of the programme: "How to Teach Penmanship," John Morrison; "Work," Mr. Wilson; "Lecture, Samuel Campbell; "Method of Teaching Geography," B. F. Gamber; "Literary Exercises in School," S. S. Vaughan; "How should Institutes be conducted," W. M. McCullough; Lecture, Mr. Kratz. The public are invited.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. S. Hughes, of Shady Side, made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Lewis Olsen, a lad also living at Shady Side, with felonious assault and battery in cutting with a knife, George Hughes, son of complainant. It is alleged that the accused charged the wounded boy with stealing a knife from him. The charge was denied and a quarrel ensued in which, it is alleged, the accused cut the other lad on the arm, inflicting a severe gash near the elbow. A warrant was issued.

QUITE a number of ladies and gentlemen from this city and Allegheny attended the Fifth ward May anniversary of the Rev. J. H. Pressly, in Erie, on Friday evening last, among them Dr. Pressly's venerable mother, wife of the late Dr. John T. Pressly, Mrs. McCance, Esq., Robert Smith, Esq., and Thomas McCance, Esq., followed by the friends of others. The presents bestowed by the friends of the happy pair were numerous, appropriate and valuable. Dr. Pressly is the oldest resident in mister of Erie, having been pastor of his present congregation for twenty-six years.

YESTERDAY morning Daniel Lindley, of Washington county, and Frederick Beer, of the Sixth ward, made informations before Alderman McMasters, the first charging J. Aschein and the second J. Gerber, Market. The prosecutors allege that they bought suits of clothes from the respective defendants, that the defendants took the suits behind the counters to tie them up, and that when the purchasers got home with their purchases, they found that other and inferior suits had been given them. They went back to the store, left their bundles and demanded the clothes they bought and purchase, and were refused, hence the prosecutions. Warrants were issued.

Letters Held for Postage May 27, 1872.

	Cents.
L. Schnitzer, New York, N. Y.	1
Michael Flood, New York, N. Y.	1
Miss Sallie Atkinson, Wood County, W. Va.	3
S. H. Sheldon & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	4
A. M. McClure & Co., Big Run, Ohio.	4
Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, New York, N. Y.	3
Charles Beck, Cleveland, Ohio.	3
George Burnham & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.	3
Dr. C. C. Carroll, Meadville, Pa.	27

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Pittsburgh's Great Blank Book Establishment.

Yesterday we visited the popular book and stationery store of J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street, and although knowing that they always carried the largest and best assorted stock in the city, we were literally surprised at the immense stock of *blank books* and stationery now in store. From cellar to roof you will see immense piles of goods, the most prominent being blank books, *day books, ledgers, cash books, journals*, from the small *cap* and *crown* to the large demy and medium sizes. An inspection of their stock convinced us that they sell the *best counte books*, and the finest quality of paper in *the market*, and what is *more at low prices*. Pittsburgh has long felt the want of a house like this, and bankers and merchants can here be supplied with books that cannot be surpassed by any establishment either east or west. They sell both wholesale and retail.

Universalists! Attention!!

The Pennsylvania State Convention of Universalists opens in annual session in the Universalist church, corner of Third avenue and Grant street, on Wednesday, (29th inst.) at 10 A. M., and continues until Thursday night. Delegates and all others are generally and cordially invited to be present. Wm. N. Van DeMark, pastor.

Excursion Tickets

to Republican Convention at Philadelphia half fare, via Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway (Connellsville route), commencing may 25th, and good to 15th June returning. Apply at Central Ticket Office, in First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, or Depot, corner Grant and Water streets. 57TH

Mercantile Agency Annual.

We have received from Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., a work bearing the above, title containing a variety of interesting and instructing matter of a legal, statistical and moral character. It is a valuable work, and merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally, can ill afford to be without a copy.

For the table of every family the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce is expressly adapted for use upon fish and and meats of every description. It is the cheapest relish, and the best that is made in any part of the world.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1872.

ONE week ago four weekly papers comprised the list, after the *Tribune*, of supporters of GREELEY and BROWN in New York; but within that time one has died—the *Ahwaga Chief*. It was too much for the thing. It has gone out of existence and no other has taken its place, out of the two or three hundred published in the State. This is by no means the only sign that GREELEY-ism is dwindling. There are plenty of signs on all hands. Failure is in the air. It is becoming the common talk. Everybody sees and feels it.

WHATEVER the faults of the Parisians may be, one of their virtues is liberality; a virtue nearly as common in some other French cities as it is in Paris. After the Chicago fire the French contributions for the relief of the sufferers might fairly be called splendid in view of the terrible burdens under which they were summoned to exercise practical charity towards people of another nationality. But the gifts just referred to form only a portion of what the French have given to Chicago, as the contributions of the painters, in the form pictures lately sold, amount to sixty thousand dollars. And now, despite the heavy load of debt still resting on them, the Parisians at once subscribe the sum of three hundred thousand (300,000) francs for the benefit of the sufferers by the eruption of Vesuvius.

CONSIDERABLE solicitude is said to exist in Prussia with regard to the health of BISMARCK, and it is intimated that his present illness, which seems to have assumed the form of protracted sleeplessness, is owing to overwork; another proof that not even the most powerful mind, although conjoined with a constitution of iron, can ignore with impunity the limitations, compensations and retributions which Nature has set up. The history of the world is full of instances showing how power and domination may be won at the cost of physical and mental ruin, and how the glittering prizes at which ambition grasps are often only clutched after the faculty to enjoy them has been lost in the intense strain to obtain them. Let the brain-workers of our own country heed the lesson.

THE Governors of a number of States have appointed Commissioners to the International Prison Reform Congress, which is to meet in London on the 3d of July next. We have not learned that any similar appointment has been made in Pennsylvania. It is greatly to hoped, however, that the Commonwealth may be properly represented on that occasion. The questions to be considered by the convention are of an exceedingly important character, and no State in the Union is more interested in a successful solution of the grave problem how to elevate the dead weight of ignorance and crime in the social structure, than our own populous and busy Commonwealth. It certainly seems that, while other States and countries are awakening to the subject and addressing themselves heartily to the work of reform, Pennsylvania ought not to remain passive or indifferent.

THE adoption by the United States Senate, by a vote of forty-two to nine, of the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington, will, we believe, be a relief to the country, and on the whole prove a satisfactory solution of the vexed question, so far as this country is concerned. Whether it will be accepted by England remains to be seen, the article having been amended since it was proposed. The vote in the Senate was entirely non-partisan, the article receiving proportionably as many votes on the Democratic as on the Republican side. Senator SCHURZ gave it his sanction, while Mr. SUMNER voted in the negative. With this action the efforts of the United States are at an end. The matter rests wholly with England now. It seems to be agreed that Mr. FISH's management of the question has not been such as to entitle him to confidence. The action in the Senate left no doubt on this point. His departure from the State Department ought to speedily follow.

THOUGH an alliance offensive and defensive between Italy and Germany is not yet an accomplished fact, a sentiment favorable to Germany and unfavorable to France is steadily growing in Italy. While old politicians and the older generations generally still remain true to the old traditions of French alliance and sympathies, a numerous school of young politicians and the students in the universities are said to look to Germany as the country from which they have most to hope and upon whose friendship the prosperity and safety of Italy are most dependent. And even among the class of Italians heretofore most devoted to France, some are learning to discard their old prejudices. One of this class, M. PETRUCELLI, during the war thoroughly anti-German and pro-French, has lately written that "France as it is and Italy as it is cannot subsist side by side, either as friends or as enemies. Fatally, one must reduce the other to weakness. Then I shall not cease to say: let us unite our lot to that of Germany!" When one remembers what Italy has suffered from French intrigues and French soldiers in times not yet far away, it is remarkable that any other sentiment prevails in Italy.

IN the last leading article which he wrote for the *Tribune* before his withdrawal from that journal, Mr. GREELEY insisted that the Democratic party had "virtually surrendered its hostility to equal rights regardless of color." This being the case, will that paper please explain how it came about that, although nearly every Republican Senator voted in favor of the Amnesty bill, recently passed, the Democratic members of the Senate voted in a solid body against the passage of the bill which secures "equal rights regardless of color," and how it happens that the House civil rights bill, embodying substantially the same principles as that which passed the Senate, has, according to the testimony of Mr. VOORHEES in his latest speech, been opposed for months past by the Democratic members of the House, who—the same authority states—"have resorted to every method known to parliamentary law to prevent its passage?" The disagreement between the *Tribune's* statement of the fact and the fact itself is so marked and pointed, that that paper owes it to its own character for impartial veracity, as well as to the large body of citizens throughout the country who in some measure derive from it their beliefs and opinions, to reconcile these oppugnances together, if it can possibly be done.

THE friends and admirers—and their name is legion—of the venerable ANDREW STEWART, the father of protection in this State, will regret to learn that this distinguished and veteran statesmen and philanthropist is in quite a feeble state of health, and everywhere the sincerest wishes of his countrymen will go up that he may yet be long spared to witness the further advancement of those great material and moral interests whose progress he has done so much to promote. Last year, it will be recollected, Mr. STEWART proposed a plan for the benefit of the children of the Soldiers' Orphan schools, whereby the interest of certain funds appropriated for the use should be distributed among those children leaving school at the proper age, according to merit based upon scholarship, industry and good conduct. We observe from the Uniontown press that Mr. STEWART has put his design into execution, by appropriating the interest of $10,000 for this purpose, and that a number of the scholars of the Uniontown Soldiers' Orphan School have already received the benefit of the fund, of which during the present year some thirty others will also become recipients. It is to be hoped that this plan, which promises so much good, may be adopted by other wealthy and benevolent citizens. Where clear-sighted and large hearted ANDREW STEWART leads, others need not hesitate to follow.

MANY papers in different parts of the country are publishing statistics concerning the marked success of the co-operative principle in England, and discussing the reasons why co-operative stores do not seem to be as successful in this country as in that. The answer is plain: the fault lies, not in the system, but in the management; proof of which is found in the fact that in every instance in which the business has been presented with fidelity, capacity and energy, it has proved measurably successful. To show what may be done in this direction, the history of the co-operative mercantile institution founded by BRIGHAM YOUNG in 1870 is interesting. This institution was without doubt based partly upon a so-called religious idea; still, its main object was the economization and utilization of labor and capital in a greater degree than was possible under the individual system. The society has only been in existence about a year and a half. The paid up stock is $470,000, and it includes eight different departments. The number of stockholders is some five hundred. Stock in the concern is at a considerable premium, and the last two semi-annual dividends were each fifteen per cent. The secret of the success of the institution lies in the ability and economy with which it is managed. No salaries are paid except for absolutely necessary services, and no extravagances of any kind are indulged in. There are also in Utah a number of co-operative farms, dairies, herds, and even spinaries, in which labor as well as money forms a part of the invested capital, to the common advantage of both. In this State, too, at Johnstown and elsewhere, and in Troy, New York, and some other cities, there are industrial institutions in which poor men are part proprietors as well as laborers. So far as is known, these are all in successful operation, and, judging from the results which have been achieved, it would seem that those political economists who hold co-operation to be the only practical remedy for strikes, are not far from a true solution of the problem.

BISMARCK AND THE JESUITS.

Prince BISMARCK's attempt to establish friendly relations between the Catholic church and Germany by the appointment of Cardinal Prince HOHENLOHE as German representative at the Vatican Court has failed. His Holiness declines to recognize the ambassador, and thus leaves no doubt that he refuses to distinguish between the interests of the church and the interest of the order of the Jesuits, as it is understood that Cardinal HOHENLOHE's hostility to the order and their hatred of him accounts for the Pope's action. In Germany the struggle between Berlin and Rome seems universally looked upon as a struggle between free thought and political independence on the one hand and the Jesuits on the other. The dogma of infallibility, it is believed, was a Jesuitical device for the suppression of free inquiry in the Catholic universities of Germany, where the professors, by their lectures and books, had become most dangerous adherents of the Papacy. In the blessed ages of faith the boot, the rack and the dungeon were instruments which could be easily, promptly and effectually applied for the control of such investigators. Now these means may no longer be employed, and the Church was left without resource against the encroachments of heresy within her own borders. To invest the Pope with infallibility, or to make the Church recognize him as thus endowed, seemed to the Jesuit mind an admirable remedy for the perilous defect. In order to render it efficient only a little more faith was necessary, and no objection could be made to it on the score of humanity. As this device was especially designed for effect in Germany, where it was especially needed, probably little surprise was caused among its Jesuit inventors by the opposition which it there encountered. Children often refuse to take the medicine of which they stand in greatest need, but kind parents force them to swallow the potion. So the Jesuits, those benevolent Fathers, are resolved that the Catholic scholars of Germany, who alone among the children of the church reject it, shall swallow the dose prepared for them. In vain those scholars and their friends assert that the medicine is poison and that its concoctors are quacks; the father of the whole family himself perhaps intoxicated by the draught, if it is not blasphemy to hint anything of the sort, takes the part of the charlatans, and insists on obedience to the prescription. Ceasing to be figurative, one may say that while less exciting than it was some months ago, the controversy between the German Government and the Church is still full of interest. This year, as well as last, the *Reichstag* has received innumerable petitions from different parts of the empire, asking for the banishment of the Jesuits, as the enemies of the State, of religion and of culture, and as the assiduous sowers of dissension and hatred. Though evidently hostile to the Order, the Parliament is unwilling to take any measure so decisive, as it would imply fear of the Busybodies. The result of these petitions is likely to be nothing more stringent than a law establishing the supervision of the State over all clerical orders, and providing punishment for those members of them who engage in political intrigues. In the meantime, there are indications that the Jesuits are stronger than was supposed, in the Catholic portions of the empire, and that Prince BISMARCK, for the sake of German unity, feels more and more the necessity of caution in his warfare against them.

IT IS STABILITY AND NO CHANGE THE COUNTRY WANTS.

The *Financial Chronicle* takes a hopeful view of the business prospects of our country, concluding with the following:

"The near approach of the Congressional adjournment offers another cause for confidence, as it is now certain that no financial measures will be introduced having a tendency to disturb the financial equilibrium. Efforts have been freely made to prevail on Mr. Boutwell to urge on Congress various schemes for the resumption of specie payments and for the accomplishment of other desirable changes in our currency and banking system. Such reforms, however needful, and however wisely undertaken, never fail at their first introduction to cause a derangement in the monetary machinery of the country, and to interrupt that stability which is one of the paramount conditions of financial health. From these causes of incertitude we are emancipated by the adjournment of Congress, and as the Treasury management will be undisturbed by any new legislation, it is confidently expected that Mr. Boutwell will now, as throughout his administration, adopt such a course of policy as shall cause as little disturbance as possible in the monetary and commercial movements of the country."

The argument extended would express the conviction of all classes who understand the relations of government and business. It is stability the country requires. The present unexampled prosperity with which every department of industry is blest, is in no small degree due to the stable character of the administration. No change is desired. Indeed, it is change that is to be avoided. It is every man's interest to resist the proposition; and he is a poor observer who does not see that this view of the Presidential question will enter largely down to the close of the present canvass.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* is censuring Gov. Geary for not pardoning Marcer, the defaulting Treasurer. It says:

"It is the general feeling of the best people of Philadelphia, people who have no political or personal ends in expressing their feeling, that the law has been abundantly vindicated, and that Governor Geary ought to set the prisoner free. The three months of incarceration in the Penitentiary with Mr. Marcer has endured is a punishment as keen and crushing to a man of years would be a twenty years' inmate of those walls. Nothing is to be gained for the law or for the public by lengthening out the terrible punishment; and this is so strongly felt in Philadelphia that the demand for its termination is almost, if not quite, universal."

We believe that the *Bulletin* has on more than one occasion censured Gov. Geary with equal severity for pardoning persons whose release was urged with equal influence.

WITHIN the past fortnight there have arrived at the port of Baltimore from England nearly four thousand tons of Bessemer steel rails, intended for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the duties on which amounted to upwards of a hundred and seven thousand dollars in gold. Illustrations like this are valuable as showing the necessity of home manufactories and the importance of developing our own resources, to the end that we may throw off our present dependence on English labor and capital, avoid the drain of money which is paid out in the shape of duties, and put in our own pockets the profits on manufactures which England now receives.

THE sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, which has been steadily increasing ever since they were put on the market, shows no falling off. On the contrary the bonds are in great demand, both in this country and in Europe, and with good reason. The rapid and almost unparalleled progress of the road, together with its favorable situation, are sufficient to guarantee the success of the enterprise. During March and April the sales of bonds in this country amounted to $1,891,900, and the demand for them has been largely increased since the beginning of the present month. They are a good and reliable investment.

A NEW YORK letter says: "Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance is much talked of to-day among the politicians. Some of the shrewder Liberals are not slow to express the conviction that it would have been better for the Cincinnati candidate to have deferred writing for the present, or, if he must write, to have limited his sentiments simply to a formal acceptance of the nomination. The letter, it is understood, is to be backed up by a grand 'spontaneous combustion' meeting at the Academy of Music as soon as the adjournment of Congress enables the New York city delegation there to be present."

IT is reported that the great number of labor strikes which have lately occurred in New York and other parts of the country, have had the effect of directing the attention of many Senators and Representatives in Congress to Mr. Hoar's bill, introduced last session, providing for the appointment of a Labor Commission to investigate the whole subject of the subsisting relations between capital and labor among hopes being entertained that the measure will be passed before adjournment.

THE New York *Bulletin* of yesterday says: "The announcement, made on the authority of Philadelphia contemporaries, that Colonel Scott had accepted the Presidency of the Erie Railroad, was, to say the least, premature. It now appears that the negotiations in reference to the matter have come to a rather sudden standstill, and with a probability, amounting almost to certainty, that they will not be renewed."

AND now Boston. The Common Council, by a very large majority, voted in favor of opening the public library on Sundays to readers. It now remains to be acted upon by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the desire for their concurrence is decided and almost universal. The liberal clergy of the city of Trinitarian and Unitarian creeds are favorable to the movement, and citizens eminent in every walk in life have unequivocally pronounced in its favor.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* observes that "the bottom of the Democratic and coalition tub is provokingly dropping out."

The Chicago *Tribune* was some days ago challenged by the *Times* there to furnish the names of a dozen Republicans in Chicago who support Greeley and Brown, but it has not yet done so. The *Times* still insists that the dozen can't be found. The silence of the *Tribune* speaks more loudly than any words it is capable of uttering on the subject.

The average judgment of sensible men as between Grant and Greeley was aptly expressed by Wendell Phillips when he said:

"For a loyal administration to protect the negro, awe the rebel, and give the workingman a chance, Grant's little finger is worth a baker's dozen of Greeleys."

F. A. Gniffke, editor of the Dubuque *Democrat*, writes to the editor of the Dubuque *Herald* in contradiction of the statement made by the latter as to the feeling of the Germans towards Greeley. Mr. Gniffke shows that the Republican Germans do not indorse Greeley, and declares that the Democratic Germans will not support him even if the Baltimore Convention should accept him. He says:

"Of another paper mentioned by you, the Peoria *Democrat*, I know that it is most earnestly opposing the Greeley ticket, and advocating the nomination of a Democratic ticket by the Baltimore Convention. The same is true of the German Democratic paper of St. Louis, the *Anzeiger des Westens*; the *Reform*, at Milwaukee; the *Volksfreund*, of Cincinnati, (with about twenty-five thousand circulation, of which nearly three thousand is in Iowa), and many others of like prominence. The fact is, that out of at least a hundred German Democratic papers not more than five even think of supporting Greeley, as long as there is the remotest chance that the Democratic National Convention will give us a standard-bearer who has some claims to the support of every Democrat and every true friend of reform. As regards Iowa, there are eleven German papers published, of which only one, the *National Democrat*, is Democratic, while the rest have been, more or less, leaning to the Republican side. Of these latter ten, all favored the Cincinnati movement, but since the bolting of the convention only two have gone so far as to hoist the Greeley and Brown ticket. In Eastern papers the Dubuque *National Democrat* is set down as a Greeley paper, while here everybody who has read it knows that it is most outspoken in its opposition to the Cincinnati ticket, and regards the indorsement of Greeley in Baltimore as equivalent to a disbanding of the Democratic organization, in which case every Democrat would be free to choose the least between two evils, according to his individual ideas, or to remain passive, by neither voting for the regular nor irregular Republican candidate."

The Philadelphia *Press* has this entertaining chapter as to Greeley's prospect in Pennsylvania:

Out of 162 weekly Republican journals published in Pennsylvania and received at this office, only five advocate the election of Greeley and Brown. These are the Beaver *Argus*, Crawford *Journal*, Downington *Journal*, Tunkhannock *Republican*, and Hazleton *Sentinel*. * * * Of the democratic papers we have seen but one that hoists the Greeley and Brown standard. Four fifths of the weeklies, following the lead of the Philadelphia *Age* and Pittsburgh *Post*, favor the nomination of a straight-out candidate at Baltimore, and very nearly all urge this action upon the party. * * * From these evidences it will be seen that the Greeley ticket, at least by ordinary signs, has no strength in this State. Neither party has to any extent been benefited by the Liberal movement, and that grand era of disintegration, which we hear has set in elsewhere, has not even dawned here.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has been counted on to support the Cincinnati movement. But the expectation is a great way from being realized. In a recent letter from him are these ringing sentences:

"We have had one Andy Johnson; I will not run the risk of getting another in Horace Greeley. I want a man with some decided principles. Greeley never had any. Besides, I consider Greeley a secession candidate. I believe the plot to nominate him was hatched by Southern white rebels more than a year ago, and has been mainly nursed by them. I advise any one who means to vote for him to find out first what agreements have been made by Mr. Greeley's friends with Jeff. Davis and his staff as to office and patronage. I am perfectly certain that there is a distinct mutual understanding, if not a positive contract, between them. If Horace Greeley enters the White House, Jeff. Davis will be as truly part of the Administration as Seward was in Lincoln's days. No negro can vote for Greeley who values his life or property or cares for his race. If, by a fraud in Providence, he is elected, I shall advise every Southern loyalist to load the revolvers that Grant's arrest of North Carolina Kuklux has allowed to lie laid aside. If he is elected, let the negroes live in squads of fifty, whom no coward will dare shoot down, and show no property after sunset. Every man will be shot who and no black will own a mule forty-eight hours if any rebel knows the fact."

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"In Washington it did not take much time to see that things were quite different. Of course, one could find Greeley-ites by searching for them, and by talking to people confidentially; but Greeleyism was evidently feeble and timid in the one place as compared with the other." * * * "I have already said that I found few Greeleyites among my ordinary acquaintances in the city. I met two, however, both at the Capitol. One of them, who looked very seedy, though he was once a member of Congress, eulogized Greeley to the skies, and concluded by telling me that he was very hard up for a little money. Another of them, a grand old eccentric individual, began by saying that Grant was the greatest President since Washington, but still he wanted Greeley; for said he: 'If Greeley is elected, all men of my sort will have a chance—all the eccentric men, all the men with great ideas, of new inventions, or big schemes in their head, will have a chance. You will see the dandiest lot o' these men and women crawl out of their holes and corners the minute this country as soon as he is elected. I want these men to have their day and their chance on this planet.' Of course, the speaker was Albert Brisbane."

A Nashville letter says Greeley will get no negro votes there. The writer says:

"But two names signify anything to the negro, and those are Lincoln and Grant. Nineteen-twentieths of them believe that Grant is their truest living friend, and he will get nineteen-twentieths of their votes. In the rural districts where the leagues have been broken up, where there are no Federal officeholders, and where the Democrats hold undisputed sway, Greeley will get negro votes, but as Sol Smour did in 1865, just as Etheridge did in 1867, and just as Brownlid in 1870."

The *Nation* is probably the true exponent of the kind of sentiment in the country from which the Greeley movement was expected to draw its largest support—the sober, intelligent classes, hitherto in party lines, but who would break away and go to the "Liberal" candidate. Mr. Godkin, the editor, was at the Cincinnati convention. He was one of its original promoters. Mr. Greeley had a right to suppose that he would be bound by the action of the convention, and that of the popular journal which he conducts would use all its power to secure the election of the "Liberal" candidate. The *Nation*, however, spurns the nominations, and kicks out of the party traces with a viciousness that is truly alarming. We have nowhere seen the reasons why Mr. Greeley should not be elected so cogently stated as in the following extract from the leading editorial in this week's issue of the *Nation:*

"We have already done full justice to the good there is in Greeley's character and career. His position which he has occupied for thirty years it is not possible for any man to belittle him or injure him. He has played a leading part in one of the greatest philanthropic movements of the age: he has founded a great newspaper possessing immense influence, and has induced a large body of his countrymen to admire and love him. He has many able and honest men to law supporting him. But his election to the Presidency would none the less, in our opinion, be the triumph of the combined forces of corruption and folly. Our firm belief is that there is not a political knave in the Union who has failed to get what he wants from Grant who is not at this moment 'working' for Greeley heart and soul, and for obvious reasons. There are probably not, ten per cent. of his supporters who expect good government from him on his own motion. What they look for is the hands are facilities for attaining their own ends through some one or other of his many weaknesses. That worthless men surround him, influence, deceive him and use him, is a legitimate deduction from his whole career which worthless men would not been slow in drawing. That he would take into his councils men of mark of no weight and character, is a presumption which that same career goes far to rebut. His vanity and love of flattery, his confidence in his own opinions, and his childlike brutality in asserting them, would disincline him to draw about him those who would consider themselves, and whom he would suspect of considering themselves, his superiors; or if he did, would make it well nigh impossible to act harmoniously with him. With his habits of mind and his opinion of the value of his own ideas, it is difficult to conceive of his allowing his judgment to be affected by what any man in the nation could say to him on any public question. What confusion and uncertainty this would foreshadow one can hardly conjure up without recalling the multitude of wild, startling and utterly absurd opinions which he has during the past thirty years upheld with the greatest vehemence.

"But the strongest objection to him is that he is, as a Presidential candidate, the final product of the large class of quacks, charlatans, ignoramuses and sentimentalists who are engaged in every civilized country to-day in trying to substitute 'the heart' for the head—or, in other words, to make singing, weeping and wailing do in politics the work of memory and judgment—to get possession of the Government of the United States. They have succeeded in ruining one great nation; their fondest desire and broadest hope is now to ruin this. They attain their ends by steady war on nearly all the fundamental principles and practices which have raised man from the condition of a naked savage to that of a civilized citizen of a free State. They have no faith in any training; they despise all education beyond what fits a man to read their own speeches and articles; they treat the experience of the human race as a mere collection of fables; they delight in the abasement and overthrow and destruction of everything that stimulates human endeavor in the way of honor or reward. Their ideal of human society is one in which there reigns the equality of the herd on the prairie, in which a life of instinct is passed under the partial guardianship of a few noisy old bulls, whose sole duty to the State is to bellow. We should be sorry to see them installed in Washington, playing tricks with the great fabric which has thus far defied them, which, 'defended by reverence, defended by law, a fortress at once and a temple,' and resting on the solid rock of popular common sense, it is not in their power to bring to naught, but which they might sadly deface, and might even for a brief period bring into contempt."

The Chicago *Times* is convinced that Mr. Greeley is a total failure, and calls on him to get out of the way. It says "the initial attempt to create such a coalition has failed." Republicans will no more vote for Greeley than will Democrats. We quote:

"Mr. Greeley has utterly failed to unite the opposition to Grant; he has succeeded only in rendering the disunity more pronounced and irreconcilable. As a presidential candidate for the opposition, he is already politically dead. His election is among the things that are impossible. This is the inevitable conclusion to which events are already come. There is no longer the use, there is no longer any degree of wisdom, in hoping or arguing against this unalterable fact. The nomination of Greeley at Baltimore means the election of Grant. There is no other possible meaning to it. As an available candidate for the opposition to Grant, he is out of the question."

Hon. Samuel Griffiths, Democratic Member of Congress from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, has written a letter in which he says that as between Grant and Greeley he will support the latter.

The Chicago *Journal* declares that "in Illinois Greeleyism is rapidly collapsing." It says:

"We can, if desired, give names and facts to prove this. We can, if required, demonstrate that there are not one-half as many Liberal Republicans in Illinois to-day, as there were before the Cincinnati Convention met. The *Tribune's* pretended 'uprising for Greeley and Brown,' is a sham and a deception. Its editors know better."

The *World* says:

"Greeley has lost these necessary augments—the German and Revenue Reform vote; he brings none in but stand save the Fenton faction of one State; he splits the Democratic vote in this and all other States and loses the better part."

Referring to the eruption of Vesuvius an eminent English geologist recently, in a public speech, said that England herself constituted the cover of a subterranean well of fire, and was liable at any moment to meet the fate of the district round Vesuvius.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

WILLIAM PENN'S SIGNATURE.

A Curious Old Document.

[From the Woodtown Register.]

Joseph K. Riley, of this place, has shown us one of the rarest old parchments to be found in this country. It is a deed from William Penn and others to Robert Turner and others of Dublin for West Jersey, which is dated A. D. 1697, twenty-ninth year of the reign of King Charles II., and this deed also contains the King's grant to the Duke of York, which grant was made in the sixteenth year of his reign, for all land described as follows: Lying adjacent to New England, and also lying northward of Long Island and Manhattan Island, and bounded on the east by the main sea and part by Hudson river, and on the west by Delaware bay and river to the main ocean and Cape May at the mouth of the Delaware bay; and to the northward as far as the northmost branch of said river which is in 41 deg. 40 sec. of latitude, and crossing thence in a straight line to the Hudson river in 41 deg. of latitude, including river, mines, fishing, hawking, hunting and royalties. This grant is dated A. D. 1664. The deed is written on parchment in a large round hand, and is in two parts of about thirty inches square each, making together a deed thirty inches wide by sixty inches long. The signature of William Penn looks as plain as though it had just been written. It is in an entire state of preservation, with the exception of a few stains.

ON Wednesday $812 was subscribed in Philadelphia to the Somerset fund, in addition to previous subscriptions. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows on Tuesday appropriated $1,000 and Mr. Moseley, of the firm of Moseley, Metzgar & Co., No. 435 Market street, has personally collected and sent to Somerset about $2,000.

A Wholesome Stimulant That is Absolutely Pure.

Physicians throughout the world agree as to the necessity for diffusive stimulants in medical practice, but complain, and with good reason, of the impossibility of obtaining them pure. The difficulty here presented would be a serious one indeed if the class of agents was limited to the adulterated liquors and wines of trade. It vanishes, however, when the absolute purity and extraordinary restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are taken into consideration. As a stimulant the article is absolutely free from everything objectionable; but this is only one of its recommendations. If it were nothing more than an excitant its effects would be fleeting. It might refresh and revive the system for a few minutes, but could produce no permanent benefit. The stimulating elements of the Bitters is a means, not an end. The tonic, anti-bilious, deparative and aperient vegetable juices combined in the preparation are the agents that impart vigor and regularity to the weakened and disordered organization, the spiritous principle being chiefly useful in diffusing their influence through the system and otherwise facilitating their operation. Alchol, even in its purest form, is not so much a medicine as a motive power, by which the specifics of the vegitable kingdom may be brought to bear upon the debilitated and disordered organs that require renovating and regulating; and it is in this way that the pure essence of rye incorporated in Hostetter's Bitters increases the efficiency of the purely medical ingredients.

Medicine Chests. Medicine Chests.

A superior assortment of Medicine Chests, suitable for Families and Steamboats. These Chests are carefully put up, filled with the purest Medicines, such as are frequently used in families and on steamboats, and accompanying each Chest is furnished a book giving full and complete directions how and for which complaints the medicines are to be used. Families in the country, remote from a physician, should never be without one of these Chests. Sold at the lowest prices at

ELEMING'S DRUG STORE.
Corner Diamond and Market street.

Mosher Magnetic Mineral Spring Water.

Received this day, 20 cases of this celebrated Spring Water. Also, constantly on hand, at the Lowest Prices,

CONGRESS WATER,
From the Empire, Congress and High Rock Springs.
FRESH BLACK ROCK WATER.
GETTYSBURG SPRING WATER.
MINERAL SPRING WATER.
All of which are guaranteed Pure and Fresh.
WINES, PURE WINES.
A large and complete assortment of Pure Wines for medicinal purposes, at

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No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,
BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S COMPOUND PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,
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Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

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Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest from May 1st to November 1st to May 1st, 6% to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st and the rate of 6 per cent. Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
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Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
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SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
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NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
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MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
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OF THOSE
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Seersucker Suits
JUST RECEIVED.

Buff Striped Suits and Drab Striped Lawn Suits, and a very large line of very handsome Brown, Buff and Gray Linen, Buff and Slate Cambric, and Black and White Lawn Suits. We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S SUITS, of which we keep a large variety, in Pique, Linen and Seersucker, and in all sizes.

HERCALE WRAPPERS.—A large line of very handsome patterns.

PARASOLS—Gray Tussore Parasols, fringed, black edged and plain; White Silk Parasols, with and without lace covers. All the new styles received daily.

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THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher.

The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872 says: "The Gardner Extinguisher seems to us to be well worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantages of greater capacity, economy of space, and the stop-cocks from the action of the materials employed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any yet made public.

The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned extinguishers.

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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Oranville Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest;
Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage 6s at 86 and accrued interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, May 27, 1872.

The market opens quietly with no great demand for money from legitimate lines of business. Very little first class paper is now offering from brokers, and some of them are hunting paper, having funds left with them for investment by their customers. Local loans are active and large investments are being made in city securities. Messrs. McVay & Co. report that the South Pittsburgh 8 per cent. bonds are all sold, and that the Birmingham 8 per cents are going off rapidly, and that they have orders ahead for Penn avenue bonds which they have been unable to fill as yet.

—The section of the tax bill allowing one-third of the import duties to be paid in legal tenders has, as we predicted, been stricken out by the Senate. Stamp duties under schedule C and B are done away with. Those in schedule C comprise all stamps on instruments, deeds, conveyances, agreements, checks, &c. Schedule B comprises stamps on medicines, perfumery, matches, etc., or all that class of stamps known as proprietary. The reduction of the revenue from stamps is estimated at about $8,650,000, while the reduction of taxes on Savings Banks deposits is estimated at $500,000.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119¼	119¼	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1869	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	117	117¼
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bids.	Asked.
Gold		113¾
United States 6s of 1881		119¾
United States 5-20s of 1862		113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864		113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865		114¾
United States 10-40s		112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		116¾
Union Pacific Railroad		94
Central Pacific Railroad		97
Currency Paid for		117¼

—The New York *Tribune* says: We hear on good authority that Colonel Thomas A. Scott will not be made President of the Erie Railway, for the reason that he will not submit to the condition which the representatives, now in the country, in a majority of the English stock requires, to wit, that he shall sever his connection with the Pennsylvania Railroads.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 27, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	.....	.....	.....	26¾
West'n Union Tel	76¾	76¾	.....	.....	.....	76¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	.....	.....	.....	40¾
Pacific Mail	77¾	77¾	.....	78	78¾	78¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	97¾	97¾	.....	.....	.....	97¾
United States Ex	54¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Ex	97¾	97¾	.....	.....	.....	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	95¾	95¾	.....	.....	.....	95¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	.....	.....	.....	26¾
Reading	97¾	97¾	.....	.....	.....	97¾
Michigan Central	95¾	95¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	.....	.....	.....	86¾
Illinois Central	130	130	.....	.....	.....	130
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & North'n	24	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
do. preferred	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
R. Island	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	.....	27¾
do. preferred	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....	37¾
Wabash	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....	37¾
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	.....	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	48¾	47¾	.....	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	.....	114¾	.....	.....
do. preferred	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hoosac & R	.....	97¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	108¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Pacific	40¾	.....	40¾	.....	40	40¾
Minnesota	28¾	.....	28¾	.....	28¾	28¾
do. new	.....	.....	28¾	.....	28¾	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	33¾	.....	33¾	.....
South Carolina, April	.....	.....	33¾	.....	33¾	.....
Discount sixes	.....	.....	96	.....	96	.....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the losing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Cam'n Central	58¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	28¾	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	Camden and Amboy	127
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	45¾	Schuyl'l Navigat'n	18¾
Mill Creek & Alley R.	38¾	Reading	96¾

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Dry Goods—Domestics in very grade are very quiet and without further alteration. The decline in brown sheetings appears to have increased the confidence in trade, and inclines buyers to hold off. Printing cloths are quoted at 7¾ to 7 for 64x64's, which is the lowest figure at which extras can be done. Prints are very quiet. Spring goods of all kinds are slow. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says a further advance is expected on some grades, should cotton continue at its present figure. Carpet worsted warps have sold fairly, and are quoted: No. 16, 90 to 95c per lb.; fine worsted No. 26, 60 per lb.; No. 24, $1 90; double filling 60c; for 4 inferior do, 4dc and upward. At auction straw goods brought fair prices for the season. The following prices were received for a line of Manchester gentlemen's hats: M $9 50, $13 50, $14 25 and $ 00 for X.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—A heavy thunder storm, followed by copious showers of rain, passed over the city this morning, the rain continuing to fall until noon. This will have a happy effect upon the growing crops. There is little change to note in market values. Butter comes in freely and prices are weak and lower. Eggs are held firmer under light receipts. Flour is unchanged in price and held firmly at quotations. Wheat is a shade lower. Groceries are active and heavy sales reported.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Sales reported as follows: Soda ashes, common 3¾@4c; refined, 6¾@6¾c; nitrate soda, per ton, 5¾c; nitrate soda, crude, 5c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

APPLES.—Old apples are scarce; receipts light and market dull; all extra choice article is worth $4 50 a 5 00 @ bbl; lower grades $3@3 50 bbl.

BUTTER.—Receipts continue to increase, and prices are weak and lower, buyers making their own terms; choice fresh roll was sold at 20@22c; prime 18@20c; baker's 8@9c @ lb.

BRAN.—The stock is becoming light and prices are firm. We quote white navy at $3 00@3 25 @ bushel; common and mixed $2 50.

BROOM CORN.—Market dull; sales at 6@6c @ lb as to quality.

BROOMS.—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz.; Banner ¼ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ lb do $3 50 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Dealers report the market fairly active, and furnish the following as the ruling figures at which sales are made: Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 12c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8¾c; clear do 9c; clear bellies 9¼c; uncanvassed sugar cured breakfast bacon 11¾c; dried beef 17¾c; mess pork $15 @ bbl; ham sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¼c; do kegs and buckets 11¾c.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 19¾c; tallowlight, 16c; none of the wet received will pass for full weight.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

PICKLES.—Eastern @ bbl $15@$17 00; western $10 @12; per hundred 70@75c.

CHEESE.—New cheese is coming very freely and has been sold as low as 9a10c for a common article. Standard brands are held as follows: Ohio Goshen 15a16c; factory 12a13c; dairy 9a11c.

COUNTRY BACON.—Hams 12c @ lb; shoulders 8¾c @ lb; clear sides 6a6¾c @ lb; country lard 7¾a 8c @ lb.

CARBON OIL.—We quote at 19@20c in round lots, and 22c from store.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Bell berries $18 @ bbl; cultivated $12@14; boxes $4 25a4 50.

CEMENT.—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 @ bbl; Rosendale $4; Eagle $3 00; Beesen's genuine Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $5 50@5 75 @ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS.—Apples 9a10c @ lb; peaches, halves, 9a10c @ lb; mixed 7a8c @ lb; pealed 10a15c @ lb; blackberries 15a16c @ lb; pitted cherries 5a6c @ lb; seedless 25a30c.

FEATHERS.—No 1 25c wholesale, and 30a35c in a small way; mixed stock 40a60c.

FLOUR.—There is a steady demand, and prices are firm, 15c @ sheet being the ruling figures.

GROCERIES.—The grocery market is reported active at unchanged prices. Following are the ruling quotations:

Sugars.—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 12c; cut loaf 13c; A coffee 11¾c; B 11½c; Ex C 11¼c; C 11¼c; C yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10¼c; fair 9¾c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales, *Coffee*—Fancy 22½c; prime 21¾c; good 20¾c; fair 19 a20c; Java 28c; Laguayra 23a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 30c @ lb.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Eder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 9¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

FLOUR.—Receipts 414 bbls. We have no change to note in prices, nor make any predictions as to the future of the market. Following are the ruling quotations of the market as reported from mills and stores. Stores: Fancy winter $10 25a10 50 @ bbl; good brands $9 50; bakers $9a9 75; spring wheat $8 75a9 25; ordinary brands $8 50@. Mill rates: National, white wheat, $10 75; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $10; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 50 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the last twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,331	Corn, sacks	381
Oats, sacks	598	Rye, sacks	771
Barley	170		

The market seems in an unsettled condition, and holders of large stocks of wheat are becoming anxious to unload, and purchasers, taking advantage of this state of things, are disposed to "wait for the good time coming." The late rains will have the effect to check the advance in grain and flour. We continue to quote red winter at 2 90a2 95; white $2 10; spring $1 80 @ bushel. Corn—We note sales white at 55c; mixed 54c @ bushel. Corn—Market steady. We quote shelled at 48a70c; ear nominal. Rye—None. A good article would bring $1 05 @ bushel. Barley being out of season, there was nothing done. The asking rates are ranging 75a 80c; fall 80a95c.

OATS.—Demand active at $3 25 @ bbl.

HAY.—Baled, on wharf, $28 32 @ ton.

HOPS.—Sales at 65a70c @ lb for '71s.

HONEY.—Demand at a high figure. We quote:

HONEY.—Prices nominal, at 23a24c @ lb, as to quality.

HIDES.—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25a 2 50 @ doz.

LARD.—Prime kettle rendered, in bbls, 10¾c; do in kegs and buckets 11¾c.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra is held at 83a85c; No 2, 0 a66c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 88@.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2a2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

OIL BARRELS.—$4 50.

SEEDS.—Market dull and little or no sale, only for seasonal, at $2 90.

POULTRY.—Live chickens are held at 75a85c @ pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8¾a9c @ lb.

POTATOES.—Sales of car lots at 55a60c per bush.

RAGS.—Market mixed at 3¾a4c.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUGAR.—Sales of Tennessee made at 4¾c @ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales at 5¾a6c @ lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92@a $1; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00a8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 28, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The prices that were demanded were not satisfactory to buyers. The result was we did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery.

CRUDE.

We quote nominally as follows: Spot 10c; May 10c; June 10c; Parker's $3 @ bbl. For prices in the Oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market dull. Prices have a declining tendency. In the absence of sales we quote nominally as follows: Spot 23c; May 23c; June 23c. In fact, it seems that 23c would purchase oil for most any delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—The Oil City sales: There was no particular change in the market, buyers offering on the upper road at $3 20@3 22½, with sales as high as $3 25; on lower road $3 @3 10 the ruling figure for spot. The market closed quiet. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$3 95
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 92½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 95
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 95
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 00
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 97½
500 bbls lower road, spot	4 00

NEW YORK, May 27, closing 25.—Crude in bulk dull at 15c with no important sales reported. Refined is steady with a very quiet market, and is quoted at 23¾c for May delivery; cases held at 33¾a36c. Philadelphia market inactive and unsettled; refined quoted at 23¾c for May, and 22c for June.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 27.—Market unchanged at $3 95.

ROUSSEVILLE, May 27.—Market quiet; no sales; held at $3 90.

OIL CITY, May 2 .—Market dull and declining; ordinary on lower road $3 92½; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 07½.

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—Market dull and nothing doing this morning; spot $3 90a3 95.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Market quiet; S. W. 23c; crude in bulk 12¾a12½c; cases 23c; no sales. Pictures—June 23a23½c; July 23¼a23¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, May 27.—Market $4 07¼a4 10 and very quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—May 23a23¼c; June 23a23¾c; July 23¾c. Crude in bulk 12¾a12½c.

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—Market quiet; holders asking @ $3 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 27.—Market quiet at $4 00a4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 27.—Market quiet at $3 90a4 00.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Spot and May 23¾c bid, asking 24c; here 23¾c bid.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Hutchinson & B.	Liberty Oil Works	468
T P Miller	Empire Oil Works	80
J B Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	74
Wm Stewart	American Oil Works	320
Fisher Bros	Vesta Oil Works	474
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	74
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	468
Hutchison & B	Citizens' Oil Works	392
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	394
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	234

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Liberty Oil Works	468	Empire Oil Works	80
Peerless Oil Works	148	American Oil Works	780
Citizens' Oil Works	392	Brilliant Oil Works	394
Vesta Oil Works	708		
Total			2,888

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 28, 1872.

L. Irwin & Co., 504 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & co, 158 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 728 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 207 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 464 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Wornser, Meyers & Co, 308 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 371 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 260 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....3,702

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Receipts of beeves for the week 7,400, against 8,500 the previous week; on sale Monday 1,800; Tuesday 2,300; Cottinghaus 1,200; at One Hundreth street, at S at Wechawken, making 4,500; average quality just fair; market moderately quiet at prices of last Monday, or 50 better than on Friday. Everything was sold, Texans and other thin stock at 7½c, fair to good 12a13c, prime 13c, averaging 12c; 9 cars Cherokees 6¾ cwt sold at 11¾c; 7 cars Comanches 10¾c; 18 cars same weight 12a 13c; some bu ls 5a5¾c.

Sheep and Lambs—Total 21,100, against 14,700 last week. The greatest increase being in lambs, which are much lower, or 11a13¾c for medium to fair Jerseys. Sheep are very dull to-day, many remaining unsold. They are worth 6¾a7½c, a car of 82 lbs Ohio selling at 7c; 2 cars of 89 lbs 6¾c; thin lots would only bring 6c; there were 5,200 on sale this morning.

Hogs—57,200 for the week, against 28,000 last week. Market tame at 6¾a6¾c for dressed, those of 160 lbs selling at 6¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—Bagging, demand limited and held firmly at 17a17½c. Cotton firm and higher; middling 24¾c. Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 67a68c. Rye steady at $1 02a1 05, from store. Oats in fair demand at 50c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13 75. Bacon, shoulders 5¾c; sides, clear rib, 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Lard 9a10c. Whisky firm at 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower by 3a4c; No 1 white Michigan $1 95; amber Michigan $1 87½. Corn firm; high mixed 54¾a54¾c; low mixed 54c; yellow 54¾a55c; white 56c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 47¾c; No 2 45c; Michigan 44c. Pork and lard unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—Sugar quiet and firm; fair to fully fair 8¾a9¾c. Molasses firm; inferior 30a32½c; common 35a40c. Whisky—nothing doing. Coffee—ordinary 16¾c; fair 17¾a18c; good 18¾a 19¾c; prime 18¾a19c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 $1 52; No 2 $1 49. Oats dull; No 2 40½c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 46c. Rye dull; No 1 81½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 fall 65c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 red winter $1 93; No 2 $1 83. Corn firm and in fair demand at 57c. Oats held at 46c. Refined petroleum firm at 19¾@20c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾a113¾.

NEW YORK, May 27—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5a6 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 113¾a113¾, closing at 113¾a113¾. Loans 3a5 per cent. Clearings $24,000,000. Treasurer disbursements $225,000. Probable export Wednesday $1,250,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments ¼ to ¾ per cent. higher, closing strong.

Coupons 1881	119¾	5-20s, 1864	111¾
5-20s, 1862	113¾	Coupons 1868	117¼
5-20s, 1864	113¾	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, 1865	114¾	Currency 6s	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new	116¼	New 5s	112¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	73¾	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessee, new	73¾	North Carolinas, new	29
Virginias, new	59		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened strong, with a slight advance, but were sold freely by bears most of the day, Pacific Mail falling 5¾ per cent. to 72¾. Hartford and Erie fell 2 per cent. Northwest common 10 to 73¾, Illinois Central to 93¾, and Ohios to 46¾. Late in the day there was a recovery of ¾ and 1 per cent, in active stocks and the market closed steady, with the general list very near opening figures. There are rumors of injunctions restraining the Pacific Mail officers from lending funds of the company and purchasing stock for the company under the recent Albany legislation. The rumors that forged Erie shares certificates were afloat are unconfirmed. Much of the unsettled condition of the stock market, however, is due to the fact that no reliable information is yet received of the acceptance of the treaty by the British government.

Western Union..... 76¾ | St. Paul..... 51¾
Quicksilver..... 30¾ | do pref'd..... 73¾
Adams Express..... 96¾ | Toledo & Wabash..... 75¾
Wells, Fargo & Co..... 96 | do pref'd..... 86
American Express..... 79 | Fort Wayne..... 96
U. S. Express..... 56¾ | Terre Haute..... 23
Pacific Mail..... 73¾ | do pref'd..... 45
New York Central..... 97¾ | Chicago & Alton..... 116¾
N. Y. Central Scrip..... 96 | do pref'd..... 117
Erie..... 26¾ | Ohio & Mississippi..... 47¾
do pref..... 53 | C. C. & I. C..... 69¾
Harlem..... 124 | Burlington & Quincy..... 131
do pref..... 130 | Lake Shore..... 95¾
Mich Central..... 116 | Panama..... 40
Cleveland & Pitts..... 91 | Illinois Central..... 130
Northwestern..... 73¾ | Union Pacific..... 40¾
do pref'd..... 94 | C. P. Bonds..... 94
Rock Island..... 110¾ | Union..... 92¾
N. J. Central..... 108¾ | Del. Lack. & West'n. 106¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 spring 91 @91¾ 53, cash; $1 52, seller June; $1 52¾, seller July; seller August $1 39¾. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 45¾a45¾c, cash; 45¾a46c, seller June; 47c seller July; rejected 43¾a43½c. Oats firm; No 2 41¾c. Rye firm; No 1 79c. Barley quiet; No 2 fall 57a60c, according to location.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess $12 50, cash; $13 75, seller July. Lard 8¾c, cash; 8.70c, seller July. Bulk meats unchanged.

CATTLE—Dull and drooping at $5 50a6 62 for good to extra.

HOGS—Firm at $3 85a4 10.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton firm at 26c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $6 40a 7 15; common to good extra do $7 20a8 00; west'n choice $7 85a8 90; white wheat western extra $8 90a10 25; extra St. Louis $9 40a10 00. Corn weak, closing firm at $4 94a5 06. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at 92c. Wheat lower; winter red western $1 90a2 00; amber western $2 02a2 10; white $2 00 ag 15. Rye quiet; western 90a91. Barley quiet; Canada West $1 04a1 10. Malt quiet. Corn lower; western mixed, afloat, 72¾a74c; do yellow 74¾a75c; do white 75a76c; Ohio Pacific, Eggs firm at 19¾a20c. Pork dull; new mess $13 50; prime mess $13. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 9¾a10¾c. Shoulders active at 5¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 7¾c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 8¾a9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet; fine Canada. Cheese firm; new 11a14¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Cotton steady; low middling 23¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 86a2 03. Corn dull and lower at at 51a56c. Rye firm at $1 04a1 06. Oats dull at 42a47c. Groceries and coffee unchanged. Pork dull at $13 50. Lard firm; fresh 18a20c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 10a11¾c. Mess pork dull at $13 00, regular. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 8¾a8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats quiet; some inquiry for sides clear rib at 7¾c; boxed 8¾a8½c; clear 9¾a9¾c; sides 6¾a6¾c. Hogs firm at $3 80a4 25; receipts 2,900 head. Whisky excited at 88c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Flour steady. Minnesota $9 25a9 75; State Indiana and Ohio $9 25a10 25. Wheat—demand light; market favors buyers; State and western $2 00a2 10. Corn—demand and sales held at $1 10. Corn quiet; yellow 69c, mixed western 68a69½c. Oats unchanged; western white 58a 59c. Mess pork $14 50. Lard 9c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Beeves are dull this week, but prices firmer; sales 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and western at 6¾a7¾c; fairly good $6 50a7 00; common $5a6. Sheep in fair demand; sales 15,000 at $5 50a6 75 for fair to choice; $2 50a5 50 for stock sheep. Hogs dull; sales 3,400 at $5 00a7 50 @ cwt.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra $2 06a2 07; No 1 $2 00a 2 08; amber $1 89a1 90. Corn dull and lower at 54c. Oats dull at 46c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 27.—Cotton steady; low middling 23c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Cotton dull; low middling 23c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—Cotton strong and in good demand at full prices; sales 3,500 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22¾c; middlings 23¾c.

M.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 27.—Arrived—J. S. Neil, Memphis; Great Republic, St. Louis; Ben Bolt, Evansville, Ohio river; Great Republic, New Orleans. The river has fallen two inches. Clear; thermometer 80.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 27.—Down—Thompson Dean, R. E. Lee. Up—Richmond. River rising.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. Wheelock.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Hector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Argosy.....Virginia.....Donaldson.....Brownsville.
Argosy.....Goodwin.....Pittsburgh.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. Wheelock.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Hector.....R. H. Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.

Monongahela four feet and stationary.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Geneva—West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.
Cincinnati—Argosy, Goodwin, 4 P. M.
Zanesville—Julia No. 2, Stull, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated four feet and at a stand. From the amount of rain that has fallen a rise of a few inches may be looked for.

The steamer Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, left Cincinnati for this city on Sunday.

The regular packet West Virginia, Capt. P. Donaldson, leaves her dock for this port, at 3 P. M., for Brownsville, Geneva and way points.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says: The Lake Superior sunk at the foot of Main street, during the recent bridge. This is the fifth barge the Northern Line Packet Company have lost this season.

THE steamer Hudson, hence to Cincinnati from Tennessee river, will take a few tons of gas pipe from the former place to Memphis, and go thence to St. Louis for a tow of coal for Cincinnati, arriving.

HARD ON LOUISVILLE.—The Evansville *Journal* understands that Capt. Ed. Montgomery's Louisville and New Orleans packets will be withdrawn from Evansville. Instead of New Albany. She will have the Thomas's machinery, will be 300 feet long, 50 feet beam and 9 feet hold.

THE fine steamer Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, will take her departure this day positively for Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of one of the attentive officers. Our old friend Capt. J. N. Snowden has charge of the office.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side-wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharf-boat.

A LOUISVILLE exchange of Saturday says: The towboat Alice Brown arrived from Cairo with twenty-two barges in tow. She will start down with them this this evening with a tow of coal. The Ajax will also leave to-day with a tow of coal for New Orleans.

THE punctual passenger steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, takes her departure this day, at 4 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Cincinnati. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. The clerks are Messrs. Hank and Pinnell.

THE first-class packet Argosy, Capt. B. F. Goodwin, takes her departure this day, at 4 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Cincinnati. This boat is noted for good speed, superior accommodations and gentlemanly officers. Our attentive young friend C. S. Roseveare will do the honors in the office.

THE Ironton *Journal* says: "The Telegraph will hereafter come directly here on Wednesday and Thursday mornings and receive her usual freight here, while the Crossley will wait at Huntington and receive her passengers and railroad freight, and transfer them here. This will be quite an advantage to the Telegraph, enabling her to get her load of heavy freight by the time her passengers from the railroad get here, while on the other h

THE VERY LATEST.

Perils of the Ice.

A Record of Death and Disaster.

A FLEET CAUGHT AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

FORTY VESSELS GROUND UP.

Nearly 4,000 Lives Lost.

The Story Told by an Eye-Witness.

NEW YORK, May 27.—*The Times* to-morrow will publish the particulars of the loss of vessels off the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland during the sealing voyage this spring. Up to the latest possible mail dates over forty vessels, including four steamships, had been heard from as total wrecks, having been dashed to pieces while amid huge icebergs and plains of ice during a terrific hurricane. On an average each of those vessels carried about one hundred men, who were employed as seal hunters, and out of these 4,000 human souls only 175 have been accounted for. The large majority of those unfortunates have left families behind exclusively dependent on them for sustenance. The following is a correct list of the ill fated craft which has not heretofore been published: Vessels known to be lost—Maid of Judah, 97 men; Spark, 102 men: Bloodhound, steamship, 125 men; Eclipse, 99 men; Rover, 90 men; Retriever, steamship, 150 men, saved; R. G. Y., 100 men, all hands perished; Aurora, 74 men; Laplander, 80 men; Witch of the Waves, 93 men; Edgar Doran, 102 men; Twin Sisters, 98 men; Swan, 91 men; Terra Nore, 115 men; Flash, 101 men; Leonora, 62 men; First Fruit, 75 men; Lord of the Isles, 75 men; Esquimaux, 104 men; Auster, 97 men; Margarite, 45 men; Hawk, steamship, 115 men; Emily Ann, 113 men; Meteor, 70 men; Ironsides, 115 men; Luenno, 98 men; William and Mary, 91 men; Pride of the Sea, 117 men, all known to be lost; Hector, 100 men; Brothers, 90 men; Iceland, steamship, 132 men; Hero, 42 men; Nightingale, 65 men, all known to be lost; Balaklava, 90 men; Herbert Luby, 98 men; Queen of the Isles, 96 men; Hunter, 50 men, all known to have perished; Mary Jane, 43 men; Redman, 65 men; Home of the North, 132 men.

Many others have not yet been heard from, but all those recounted above have been totally wrecked, and their crews have not been accounted for, except in very rare instances, and the few who were saved could not give any definite intelligence of those they had left behind them. During the night of the loss of the steamship Retriever, on board of which vessel was Capt. Allston, who furnishes this intelligence, sixteen sail of vessels were hemmed in by high boulders and bergs of ice, over which tremendous seas dashed high and wild, so that it was impossible at times to discern the ice islands, and change after change of the ungovernable ships against these mighty barriers soon cleft the bows and bulworks asunder, and consigned many stalwart forms and brave hearts to watery graves. While this fleet lay to as a last effort to survive the wild northeast hurricane that roared and ruled around them, many of the tossing craft run down each other, and one fearful instance is recorded wherein a vessel driven on an iceberg by a huge sea fell back with a mighty crash upon a brig, the Twin Sisters, which lay beneath the berg. A large number of men were instantly crushed to death, and the Twin Sisters was literally burst in two. The rest, only fifteen *out of ninety-eight*, clung to broken spars and were by chance picked up by the crew of the Retriever. Toward morning the hurricane, which had raged all night without abating, began to subside. In the light of that dreary dawn the scene which presented itself to those on board the only survivor of a fleet of sixteen, the Retriever, cannot possibly be described, inasmuch as one who had witnessed the sight shrinks hopelessly from the task of explaining its horror and ghastliness. The ice had wedged in the space intervening between the position of the vessels and the shore. Upon the rudely heaped boulders and flakes of ice were strewn masts, yards, rigging, clothing and broken hulls in the wildest disorder. Worse still were the blood-smeared corpses, crushed to death by pans of ice closing on them. Some were actually cut in two by the powerful jamming of the floes, and others half-drowned and exhausted, died from the intense frost. The stiffened bodies law strewn around in the most ghastly attitudes, while many of them could hardly be recognized, they had been so mangled. The consequence of this wholesale ruin to the seal-hunting fleet of Newfoundland will steep that country again in poverty and misery, from which it has but recently arisen. The dreary news of so many wrecks and the long catalogue of dead spreads desolation over the island, and has visited many a home with bitter grief and despair. But, says Captain Allston, the whole has not yet been told. Hundreds of the fleet are still to be heard from, and their fate may be even as gloomy as that of the forty-one vessels of which this account is presented.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE.

A Well Known Tobacco House Changes Hands—The New Proprietor and His Facilities for Supplying the Trade.

Mr. I. J. Wallace has effected the purchase of the old Tobacco and Cigar house, 31 Sixth street, (late St. Clair) recently occupied by Austin & Co., and formerly Megraw & Co. Mr. Wallace has been identified with the business of this establishment for a long terms of years, and is perfectly familiar with the wants of its city and country patrons. His stock has been carefully selected to meet the requirements of the trade of Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, and will be sold at prices that must suit purchasers who desire good goods. All the popular brands of tobacco will be constantly on sale, and *the stock of cigars* will alway be found *complete*, both as regards quantity and quality. Mr. Wallace extends an *invitation to the* wholesale and retail trade to call and examine goods and prices, feeling assured that he is amply prepared to accommodate all his old customers, and all the new who may come, with good goods, on the most reasonable terms.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth Avenue House.

Barnum.

Shakespeare says that "some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." To this second class Mr. P. T. Birnum eminently belongs, for there are few men in this country who have "achieved" greater distinction then he. In whatever enterprise we find him engaged, we find superiority and success indelibly stamped upon it, and the public have learned to know that anything with which P. T. Barnum is identified must be the best in its line, unequalled and unapproachable.

On Thursday, May 30th, the great Barnum show, the most *extensive and magnificently appointed exhibition ever* organized, is to pitch its sea of canvas on the Skating Park, Allegheny City, to remain for *five days*, giving two exhibitions on the first day, and three on each succeeding day. In this vast aggregation, seven seperate shows are combined in one, displayed under six colossal tents, and so arranged that one ticket, which costs but fifty cents, will admit to the entire entertainment, circus, museum, menagerie, Aquarium, Aviary, Polytechnic Institute and Zoological Garden, besides giving the visitor an opportunity to see the wild Fiji Cannibals, the only ones ever seen in America; little Admiral Dot, only twenty-five inches high and weighing but sixteen pounds; a woman born without arms, who writes, sews, eats and knits with her toes, a bearded child, the wonderful "What Is It," Digger Indians, curious mechanical figures and musical automatons, a den of baby lions, playful as kittens, a baby camel, the only living giraffe in America, monster sea lions and thousands of other interesting novelties, which combined, make this the most extensive, instructive and interesting exhibition ever put before the public. So vast is this great establishment in all its parts, that four locomotives and seventy cars are necessary to move it, and we are informed that Mr. Barnum finds that it takes nearly five thousand dollars per day "to pay the fiddler."

At about nine o'clock in the morning of Thursday, 30th, a grand street parade will take place, forming one of the most extensive and magnificent street displays ever seen, being something like a mile in length, and emblazoned with gorgeous chariots, vans and cages, and resplendent with elegant banners and beautiful trappings. As the procession passes through the streets, Zalski Abdelare, the wonderful serpent charmer, may be seen exercising his singular powers in a crystal den of monster pythons, one of the most thrilling spectacles ever witnessed.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail.

Where Do You Live?

It is all well enough to live *close* to your business, but it is a good deal better to live *convenient* to it. In the matter of local distance the German idea is far more correct than ours. Ask a German how far it is to any place, and he answers not so many miles but so many hours. Expressing the time required to walk it. *He knows that time is money*, and by telling you in his way the distance to a place he tells you exactly *how much it is worth to go there*. If you have to go often the matter is of importance. For example if it is from your place of business to your home a very few moments on each trip will amount to a good deal of money (that is if your time is worth anything) in a year. Hence in the matter of locating your Homestead if you rightly understand the case you will know that thirty minutes by rail is nearer than forty by street cars or a many hours walk on foot. And hence, also, the quarter acre at North Homestead, where 38 trains stop daily, are preferable to anything. You can get *three miles out* the street car line at the same price; but for the price of a North Homestead quarter acre you cannot get a *first class* 20 foot lot where the street cars pass so often.

If you are in the mood of buying a place to *make a home of*, see North Homestead first. It will be sold out on the 17th of June.

Carringes, Harness and Horses at Auction.

Attention is directed to the advertisement elsewhere of the auction sale of a six-seat family carriage, one two-seat family barouche, one spring wagon, set of harness and span of horses, to take place at McKelvey's Carriage Bazaar, Diamond street, near Liberty, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 10 oclock A. M. N. Whiting & Co., are the auctioneers.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

LETTER NO. IX.

Treatment of Chronic Bronchitis and Other Diseases of the Organs of Respiration by Medicated Inhalation.

To the Editor:

SIR—In the two preceding letters I explained to the reader the nature and location of Bronchitis. I pointed out the fact that it was *a disease of the lungs*, as the bronchial tubes constitute a large portion of these organs. I am particular to impress this truth upon the minds of my readers, as many suppose it to be an affection of the throat, or some intermediate part between it and the lungs; an idea no doubt acquired to some extent from the habit of physcians of applying nitrate of silver and other strong caustics to the throat and larynges of those who complain of symptoms which indicate bronchial disease. If not ignorant of the true character and location of the affection, they base such practices upon the uncertain possibility of a few drops finding their way into the bronchial tubes.

While this practice is useless and cruel in the extreme, it is a strong argument in favor of the Inhalation treatment. It clearly demonstrates their conviction of the necessity of *reaching the seat of the disease*, and want of familiarity with suitable inhaling instruments, and the proper remedies and doses to be administered by such means was the reason why they failed to reach the point toward which all their efforts were directed.

It is true, some of my instruments and others of European origin, have been extensively manufactured and sold in this country, but few physicians in general practice have given Inhalation sufficient attention to enable them to acquire skill in the treatment of these diseases by it. There are no hospitals in this country, as in several large cities of Europe, devoted to the treatment of respiratory diseases by this system, and where students of medicine can learn its theory and practice under the direction of skilled specialists. Inhalation is a powerful agency for good or evil, and in the hands of the inexperienced may be followed by disastrous consequences. I have seen hundreds of the victims of such *experiments*, but will refer to but one upon this occasion, most prominent in my recollection. Five years ago I was consulted by a gentleman from the city of Memphis, Tenn., who, while on a visit to his brother, a prominent Boston physician, a few years previously, commenced to use, by his brother's advice, an instrument known as a "STEAM ATOMIZER," one of the most destructive of a large number of dangerous so-called "inhaling instruments," an apparatus which I fear is destined to cause more suffering and deaths in the future than mercury and bleeding have produced in the past.

I speak unreservedly upon this point, as I have tested all methods of inhalation faithfully, and with the object of learning, and purpose of adopting those that are valuable, and warning invalids against those that are injurious. I have probably treated more patients by this system of treatment than any other physician in this country—therefore draw my conclusions from an ample personal experience. In many cases of bronchitis, and *all* cases of tubercular disease of the lungs, the inhaled vapor should only be a few degrees warmer than the natural temperature of the body. In the case referred to, the scalding steam had worked almost irreparable injury to the throat and bronchial tubes, producing enlargement of the palate and tonsils, and extensive thickening of the mucous lining of the whole respiratory tract.

In organic diseases of the organs of respiration I seldom permit patients using the WARM VAPOR INHALER to employ water of a higher temperature than 150° Fahr., which, the atmosphere at 55°, would afford a vapor of about 95°, only a few degrees higher than blood heat.

If the reader understands the relative positions of the stomach and lungs, and has read carefully my description of the structure and functions of the bronchial tubes, he will comprehend at once the folly of drenching with nauseous drugs the organ intended by nature to receive and digest the food and perform the first steps of its elaboration into blood, for a disease of local origin and existence within the lungs, and the impossibility of physicians reasoning will irresistibly culminate in the exposure of the fallacy of this "established practice," and the vindication of the rationality of scientific Inhalation. Physicians who do not understand this system of treatment, and fearless of the profits of attendance upon those suffering from these lingering maladies, may whisper objections, cough them with silent sneer, or openly assail it, but the unprejudiced of their position is pointed out in the following extract from a late number of the *Scientific American*:

"Then again, the world is full of powerful vested interests, which universally revolt against all advances which do not strengthen their hold upon the consciences and opinions, and, therefore, the purses of mankind. Thus, opposition to advancement of all kinds in all fields of science or art, is, and must be, the universal rule, until man himself has advanced far beyond his present moral standard."

When I encounter such opposition I feel like exclaiming, with Sir Isaac Newton:

"I see I have made myself a slave to philosophy; but, if I get free, I will resolutely bid adieu to it eternally, excepting what I do for my own private satisfaction, or leave to come after me; for I see man must either resolve to put out nothing new, or to become a slave to defend it."

When *i* have passed from this sphere of action, "those who come after me" will eagerly seize upon my doctrines and pursue my practices, as my writings and successes have awakened an interest which cannot die out.

Physicians, as a class, are not, morally, constructed differently from others. In the trausactions of their daily lives, they are actuated by the same desires of gain, the same rivalries and jealousies of opponents that the individuals of other classes are influenced by. They are, if anything, less liberal in their sentiments and dealings than the mercantile classes. They look upon the patronage of those to whom they sustain the relationship of "Family Physician" as vested rights, and will generally oppose, with all the means within their power, whether they be fair or foul, the transference of this patronage to another. Notwithstanding many of the highest authorities in medicine tell us that catarrhal and bronchial ailments, if not promptly cured, will result in consumption, the majority of physicians will stick like leeches to patients suffering with these maladies, assuring them that there is no danger of such a result, and prescribing mere palliatives for the general symptoms throughout all the stages of their progress, until the health and strength of the lungs become thoroughly undermined, when they tell them that their disease is incurable by *any* means, and reap an additional professional harvest of a long professional attendance upon the last lingering and painful hours of the victim of their ignorance and cupidity.

The auxiliary treatment of bronchitis by Medicated Inhalation appeals most strongly to the reasoning powers of every rational creature, whether medical or non-medical, who will take the trouble to apply his faculties to its consideration. Here is a disease readily reached by medicinal substances conveyed in the form of vapor, and it is simply a chronic inflammation, entirely devoid of anything like a malignant character.

In nearly all other diseases of local existence which affect the human body, physicians make an effort to apply remedies to the seat of the disease; and why not in bronchitis? The answer is, they were not taught its theoretical and practical details during their college course, and it is much more convenient and quite as profitable to prescribe an alternative, expectorant or cough mixture, or cod liver oil. Inhalation is not taught in medical colleges, for the reason that the two short terms which the professors require the students to serve are scarcely long enough to teach them the bare rudiments of their profession—a disgraceful result of the shameful rivalry for patronage between colleges.

It has been declared by many old and worthy physicians, that life is too short to probe to the bottom all sources of knowledge upon human maladies. In this light how vain and ridiculous seems the claim of those general practitioners who assume to know as much of a particular class of diseases, comprising but a few of the sum of human maladies, as can be learned by a thoroughly qualified physician who has devoted a lifetime to them alone, as I have done to those in my specialty.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Respectfully,

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,

Dr. Hunter's Office in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hunter devotes his attention exclusively to Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Nasal Cavities and Ear, and can be consulted at his office, No. 69 Fifth avenue, just below the Postoffice, upon all afflictions of these parts. No charge for consultation and all afflicted are invited to call on him.

CONSUMPTIVES

READ!

THEN JUDGE.

The belief in the fatal termination of all diseases of the pulmonary organs has been in all ages of the world a source of deep and earnest solicitude. And whilst we lament over the fact that past ages of medicine have been able to do very little for the amelioration or cure of pulmonary diseases, we cannot but acknowledge that modern science and modern skill have made rapid advancement toward a better understanding and more available treatment of this formidable malady, so that, now, for the early stages of consumption or its kindred diseases, proper and skillful treatment is almost sure to overcome its power and stay its ravages.

The peculiar construction of the lungs themselves, their important functions in the animal economy; their being the immediate receivers of that vital air which gives oxygenation to the blood and fits it for its mission and restoration to the ever changing bodies which we carry about with us, and with which we perform the various functions of life, makes it of important value that their integrity should be maintained and their fitness to fulfill their office with regularity and vigor. Therefore, whatever relates to their health and preservation, as vital parts in the animal organization cannot but be of great value, and worthy of our highest consideration and duty. If we, in the discharge of the duties of our profession, can in any manner ameliorate man's physical sufferings, and add to his power to do good, we opine that we have performed a good act, and one that cannot but enlist in our behalf all well disposed persons who place the proper estimate on human health and human life.

If, in Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, we have discovered a remedy which will cleanse the blood and make it more plastic and fitter to perform the part of restoration to wasting and decaying tissues or organs, we insure, at least, that no one properly imbued with the right sentiments to their kindred beings will blame us for giving to its merits the widest publicity; especially when that publicity may be the means of arresting disease and opening new channels of cure, in healing a disease at one time not reckoned within the reach of medical learning or medical practice.

We know already the objection that will be made to our plan of cure, *i. e.*, that by the use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure you fail to make use of treatment in the early stages of consumption, that otherwise might have restored to health or saved a life.

Not at all. We do not propose to shut out other medical treatment, nor have we one word to say against any one. It is not our business to pull down any one or their remedies or treatment; our purpose is simply to show that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, in itself, is good in all pulmonary diseases; that it can never do harm; that it will always do good, either as an adjunct of other treatment, and oftentimes will cure "*per se*."

The cases that we have published from time to time, are of so marked a character that any one who will make the inquiry cannot but be convinced, that in these published cases, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure was the remedy that did the work, and that without it, the cures would not have been performed. The cases are not distant. The characters of the persons for integrity and truth are above suspicion or reproach; and as they walk the streets in the vigor of health and newness of life, they give unmistakable evidence of the value of a medicine whose virtues cannot be too widely disseminated, and whose powers over a once fatal disease are made manifest wherever it is used. Every day's experience but serves to confirm us more and more of the peculiar adaptedness of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure in meeting the various indications in all lung maladies: and when some one meets us with the question, How can one medicine cure every disease? our answer is, that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a combination of ingredients or medicines whose known action in special and individual cases is such as to warrant us in all that we have said about its virtues. If in the progress of a case of consumption symptoms or conditions arise which it is unsuitable to, we know what they are, and believe that our experience in pharmacy and practice in medicines will enable us to apply the remedy and effect a cure, if a cure be at all possible. In our treatment of lung diseases we may say that we have treated all sorts of cases; the rich, the poor; those in the highest as well as in the humbler walks of life, and we find disease the same in all, and all susceptible of cure: the advantage that may be derived from wealth and position are often overbalanced by the excesses in which the poor cannot indulge. The Great Master of Nature in this, as in all other of His works, seems to have compensated for privations in the one case where he has allowed indulgence in the other.

It is not possible that in the cases we have published time and again, there should be any mistake; they must be real, and we have further evidence maturing that will put all skepticism to rest. Indeed, these cases could be given now if we had time to go after them, to obtain their consent for publication, as we never publish a cure nor even speak of them in connection with the names of the persons without their consent to do so. If were idle for us to deny the fact that the publications we have made during the past five years have been mainly for the purpose of bringing our Lung Cure before the public. In its medical application to disease it must stand or fall on its own merits afterward. No one who duly estimates the value of sound health can be regardless of the important truths which we have published in reference thereto. Let us not be understood to mean that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is superior to all the other articles of the *materia medica*. We mean this, no more, that it is a combination of articles from that *materia medica* of the Great Spirit and powerful influence in restoring health and giving new plastic material, out of which the natural powers of the sytem can adapt what is needed to carry on the functions of life with full health and vigor.

In answer to many inquiries made by letter in regard to Dr Keyser's Lung Cure, we would say, that we write nothing about it that we do not believe to be strictly true. Those, therefore, who read our advertisements will find a fuller account of its merits in them than we can possibly take the time to give in a private letter. In a newspaper article we can speak to ten thousand persons at once, whilst by letter, to one only at a time. It will be obvious, therefore, to most persons that we cannot answer every little inquiry by letter, and for particular cases it becomes necessary to do so, especially when they are under treatment or have submitted to a thorough test of the many symptoms arise or changes the character of the disease may have supervened.

In reference to lung examinations, we always prefer making a personal examination and seeing the patient when it is at all practicable or expedient, and will visit them at their residences if desired to do so, provided we are allowed to do so in the times when we are not occupied by our published office hours. If, in the course of treatment, it becomes necessary that we should visit any of our patients at their homes, we always do so, although many persons have taken our Lung Cure and have got well without our ever having seen them at all.

New Certificates.

DR. KEYSER: I take pleasure in certifying to the great value of your medicine (Lung Cure), which I have now taken off and on for the past nine months for a cough and lung trouble. I applied to you first in the month of February for that difficulty, and feared that my lungs had become involved. You told me, after an examination, that my lungs were not seriously affected, and that your medicines would cure me. I must have taken about a dozen bottles of your Lung Cure, besides the other medicine, and I find not only my lungs, but my general health, almost, if not entirely, restored. You may publish this if you wish.

THOMAS KING, Latrobe.

A Case of Lung Disease of Forty Years' Standing Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be troubled with that disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who had been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and an impaired state of health, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner in this case had recourse applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he had been a stranger for a long time before he called. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverence in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of this medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

A Tribute of Gratitude—A Great Cure

My little son Tristram, going on five years of age, lay sick nearly a year with what the doctors called lung disease. He was dwindled to a shadow, and was literally nothing but "skin and bones." He was so thin that you could count every rib in his body. During at least six months of this time I had paid several of the best reputed doctors from two to four dollars a day for medical services—opium and quinine—and all the medical remedies were given from time to time without any benefit, until my child would scream and cry at the very sight of medicine. His lungs would rattle when he breathed, and he would cough up matter until we thought he would suffocate. Several persons who knew of Dr. Keyser and his many cures, advised me to try his medicine, and some time last fall I called on the doctor and got him to visit him.

From the first bottle of Dr. Keyser's medicine he began to improve, and before he had attended him two months my little boy was entirely well and hearty and he remains so to this day—not mended and patched up, but as hale and strong as any one of his age could possibly be.

I take great pleasure in certifying to these statements, as I look upon my boy's cure as one of the wonders of medicine, as he was virtually snatched from the jaws of death. Another triumph to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and treatment.

LEWIS GROSMIER,
37 Exchange alley.

A Cavity in the Lungs.

The following cure is well worthy the attention of every person who may have any disease of the lungs, or even a tendency that way. We have often repeated the fact that these lung diseases become incureable, by neglecting them in their incipiency. We believe every one of them could be cured if taken at a stage before the constitution is broken down, by an impairment of its whole organization. In this case an abscess formed and the contents of it, coughed up, leaving a cavity in the lungs.

"I was confined to my room about twenty-eight weeks, during last winter, with a constant cough and expectoration of matter from my lungs, and was attended by as many as half a dozen doctors. I received no benefit from any of their treatment. Having heard of Dr. Keyser, and having been cured of a severe sickness by him about five years ago, I sent for him and from the time he examined my lungs, and commenced treating me, I began to get better. Dr. Keyser attended me for about two months regularly, whenever I sent for him, and most of the time without pay. I knew that my lungs were affected from the quantity of matter I spit up and the rattling in my breast. I am now well and able to walk about and could go to work, only that the doctor advised me to rest until I got perfectly strong. FRED BULLOCK,
7 Decatur street, formerly 1,006 Penn street.

DR. KEYSER'S office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturdays at night.

A treatise on chronic diseases sent free wherever it is wanted.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth avenue House.

One Dollar.

We are not a one dollar store, but we do sell a good striped linen coat for one dollar. Nutting, the New York C. O. D. clothier for men and boys, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

Is It True?

Yes; we do sell a good striped linen coat for one dollar. A. J. Nutting, the one price C. O. D. clothier, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail.

One Do lar

For a good striped linen coat at Nutting's, 42 and 44 Sixth street. Five hundred on the counters to select one from.

For Moth Patches, Freckles

And tan on the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable and harmless. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. TF.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The skin medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples; flesh worms, and blotched disfigurations of the face.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists every where. TF.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth Avenue House.

One Dollar

Buys a good coat at Nutting's, the New York clothier for men and boys, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

Anthracite Coal.

We notice with pleasure that Messrs. Langdon, Albright & Co., miners and shippers of anthracite coal at Lewistown, Pa., have appointed Mr. W. O'Keefe, connected with the Pittsburgh and Cadiz Railroad Common Road Company, to be their agent for this city. Mr. O'Keefe is now offering anthracite coal at from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents less per ton than it has formerly been sold for in this city, and our citizens can congratulate themselves on always finding a full supply of and a better class of coal than formerly sold here.

Merited Praise.

In speaking of the celebrated Carriage Manufactory of Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, we must accord the highest praise to the men who compose the firm and to the work turned out at their establishment. The firm have labored for many years to supply our citizens with a vehicle that should be in every respect equal to the products of the best eastern manufactories, and have always brought out the newest styles regardless of cost. They were the first to introduce the Queen of the Road buck wagon, which is now becoming so celebrated and popular. At their establishment, besides their own work, will be found a large assortment of eastern work, so that they can supply those who prefer it. They also attend to the repairing of all kinds of vehicles, and all work, either new or old, intrusted to their care, will receive prompt attention. Call and see their stock before giving your orders.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail.

The Enemy Surrenders.

The dragon slain by St. George and the snake that stopped the march of Regulus were mild nuisances in comparison with the baggage-smashers who have now unconditionally surrendered to Joseph Liebler, who has succeeded in bringing out a trunk that sets them completely at defiance. Liebler's trunks are not only the strongest and most durable, but they are also the most artistically finished, as well as the cheapest now in the market. No other dealer can compete with him, either as regards the quality of work or the prices. Call at No. 101 Wood street (or No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny, and satisfy yourself that the above is founded in fact.

From Prof. Brown, of Indiana.

Copper is a much better conductor of electricity than iron; indeed, it is among the best conductors known. The conducting power of an electrode is not as the amount of metal, but as the surface exposed, and as this device exposes an internal surface it must have strong conducting powers. *I commend Musson's Rod to all who desire a perfect protection from accidents by lightning.* R. T. Brown, M. D., late Indiana State Geologist. Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth avenue House.

Sugar Cured Buffalo Meat.

Messrs. Van Gorder & Shepard, No. 351 Liberty street, have received a large supply of sugar cured buffalo meat in canvas bags which they are prepared to sell on reasonable terms. This meat is far more juicy and palatable than dried beef, and will no doubt soon come into general use. If any of our readers have any desire to try the genuine buffalo meat let them call on Van Gorder and Shepard and get one of their canvas bags. If only for the novelty of the thing we should think everybody would give it a trial.

Are You Going to Europe?

If so call on Mr. Thomas H. Rattigan, No. 47 Smithfield street, who will show you the many advantages you can secure by taking passage on an Inman Line passenger mail steamship. Among them, we might state, are economy, the best accommodations, the best living, the greatest amount of comfort, security and safety attainable, besides many others almost equally important. Plans of cabins may be seen and berths secured by calling on Thos. H. Rattigan. One of the full powered Clyde built iron steamships of the Inman line will sail from New York every Thursday and Saturday during the season.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail.

A Reliable Home Company.

Those of our readers who have property to insure—and all who have property should delay not to obtain a policy—will find the Penn Fire Insurance Co. No. 19 West Ohio street, Allegheny, one of the safest, soundest and most thoroughly reliable of our home companies. All losses incurred by the Ben. Franklin are promptly adjusted, to which fact many of our citizens can be found to bear willing testimony. It must be apparent that you run less risk by taking out a policy of insurance covering your property in a company where the officers are known to you to be men of integrity and business capacity than you do in obtaining one in a company of whose affairs you know nothing, and which is located in some distant city. In this matter of insurance you will find it decidedly to your advantage to patronize home enterprise.

Soda Fountains.

The firm of Charles Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia, have been engaged in the business of manufacturing soda water apparatus for thirty years, during which time they have gained an extended experience and thorough knowledge of what constitutes a good soda fountain. They make none other than the most superior article, and from the different designs any customer can select one best suited to his wants. They are this year manufacturing larger and handsomer styles than ever before heretofore offered, together with several novelties worthy of attention. Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, No. 85 Market street, are the agents in this city, and will fill all orders entrusted through them with promptness and despatch. Samples can be seen at their store, which parties about to buy an apparatus would do well to call and examine. If you cannot favor them with a visit send for an illustrated catalogue and price list.

See the New
Bevel and Silver Rail at Fifth Avenue House.

One Price Only

Is asked; one price only is ever taken at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street. The reason of this is that all goods are marked down to the lowest figures at which the firm can afford to dispose of them, leaving them no margin for a reduction. The cheapest goods in the line to be obtained anywhere in the city are offered at No. 139 Wood street. But another great inducement to the trade exists in the superiority of the stock throughout. It has been carefully selected, is unusually large and contains all the novelties that have made their appearance in Eastern cities during the present season. A fair inspection of all the goods at wholesale will be found in the retail department, and here too the one price system prevails. By its operation the smallest child can buy as well as the closest and shrewdest buyers, thus insuring equal and exact justice to all customers. City and country merchants and individuals are unhesitatingly recommended to Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Buy Your Hats

At the great one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

All the New Styles

In the greatest profusion at the fashionable one price hat house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Panama,

Leghorn, Swiss, Canton and straw hats at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Summer Hats

Of every description at the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Straw Goods

In great variety at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
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Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.

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Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

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Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

KELSLER & GOTTHOLD, - - - Lessees and Managers.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 28TH.

RIP VAN WINKLE,

With a Strong Cast, New Scenery and Effects.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29th, Benefit of

LOUIS ZITTERBART.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
T. J. SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.
NEW NOVELTY TROUPE ARTISTES.

Miss Dora Dawson, Austen and Hess, Louisa Bliss, Alfred McDowell, J. S. Edwards, Kitty Henderson, Flora Denton, Frank Christie, George Moore, James Douglass. "Merry Monarch."
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
Doherty and Murphy's Benefit, 6th.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING

Friday, May 31st,

TONY PASTOR'S TROUPE

SECOND ANNUAL TOUR.
THE MASTER TROUPE OF THE AGE.

TONY PASTOR takes especial pride in announcing that, flattered by the unbounded success and intense enthusiasm which greeted his Troupe last summer, he has resolved to outdo all former efforts, and consentrating in one immense company the

MOST BRILLIANT STARS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Each one of peerless excellence, ranking highest in their respective specialties, and forming in the whole a constellation of absolute perfection. Attention is called to the powerful programme as the best ever offered, every act of which will be performed,

TONY PASTOR

himself appearing at each entertainment in a choice selection of his own new and original, witty, recherche and refined comic songs which have made his name a household word in every part of the Union.

Prices as usual. Reserved seats for sale at the Box Office.

N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

New, Novel, Beautiful and Instructive

ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

St. John's Episcopal Church,

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 29th, 30th and 31st, at the

SEVENTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE,

Fortieth street, consisting of Tableaux, Statuary, Historical Scenes, Farley's Wax Works, Illustrated Ballads, &c., &c., under the direction of B. T. Bartlett, Esq., of Boston. Change of programme nightly. Tickets 50 Cents.

LAFAYETTE HALL.

LECTURES

BY

Prof. O. S. Fowler.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, to Gents, on "Man and Woman, and their Mutual Relations." Seats 50 Cents.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 2 30 P. M., to Ladies, on "Female Health." Reserved Seats 50 Cents.

Phrenological consultations as to your best business, education of children, &c., daily, at the Monongahela House, till June 3d. Reduced rates to clubs and families.

Grand Concert

AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

July 4, 1872.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

300 Beautiful Building Lots

AT

OAKDALE STATION

TICKETS $1 00.

At conclusion of the Concert the Manager will distribute 300 BUILDING LOTS to the ticket holders in the following manner, but HIBERNIA must be HERE PUNCTUALLY.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. GILLILAND, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and are situated in close proximity to the city, will make desirable and pleasant homes for the working man and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away as well as the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at 15¢ cents per bushel, is worth $10,000. A neat Frame Cottage Dwelling House is also situated on the property, and with the Outbuildings will be given away with the lot on which it is built. Oakdale is well known, being but a few minutes' ride from town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Mail House, Railroad Depot, "Merry Monarch," a large number of handsome Dwelling Houses, and taken altogether is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CLUB PREMIUMS. To the getter up of a club of thirty a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, Two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, one Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them. They will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Musson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Mercury, Allegheny City, Pa.; Col. Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to title to said property, refer to H. S. Fogel, Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
GENERAL MANAGER.

To whom all communications must be addressed. General Office, 79 Third